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BY JAS. G. HASSON.

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Cambria Freeman.

JAS. G. HASSON, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

$1.50 and postage per year, in advance.

VOLUME XIX. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1885. NUMBER 11.

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Rose Leaf, Fine Cut, Navy Clippings and Snuffs
ARE THE BEST
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Are prepared to furnish entire electric plants, Will contract with counties, cities, corporations, or individuals, in the right to use the BAXTER SYSTEM, the most economical improvement in electric lighting ever invented—saving one-half the cost of Gas Lamps, and making a steady and purer light. The consumption of carbons is less than one fourth of what it is for the ordinary arc lamps, three inches of carbons, burning in ordinary incense but half a night, will last in these lamps nights, burning ALL NIGHT LONG.
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for
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What gives our Children rosy cheeks,
What cures their fevers, makes them sleep:
Castoria.

When Babies fret, and cry by turns,
What cures their colic, kills their worms,
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What quickly cures Constipation,
Sour Stomach, Colds, Indigestion;
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Farewell then to Morphine Syrups,
Castor Oil and Paregoric, and
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"Castoria is so well adapted to Children that I recommend it as superior to any medicine known to me."—H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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An absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Pain in the Back, Burns, Galls, &c. An instantaneous Pain-reliever.

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Vegetable Balsamic
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For the cure of
Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Croup, Asthma, Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Influenza, Spitting Blood, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the *Throat, Chest,* and *Lungs.* In all cases where this Elixir is used its efficacy is at once manifested, convincing the most incredulous that
CONSUMPTION
is not incurable, if properly attended to—At its commencement it is but a slight irritation of the membrane which covers the Lungs, then an inflamation, when the cough is rather dry, local fever, and the pulse more frequent, the cheeks flushed and chills more common. This Elixir in curing the above complaints, operates so as to remove all morbid irritations and inflamation from the lungs to the surface, and finally expel them from the system. It facilitates expectoration.
It heals the ulcerated surfaces
and relieves the cough and makes the breathing easy. It supports the strength and at the same time reduces the fever. It is free from stupefying opiate and astringent articles, which are of so drying a nature as to be in great danger of destroying the patient; whereas this medicine never dries or stops the cough, but, by removing the cause, gradually, when the cough is cured the patient is well. Send address for pamphlet giving full directions, free.
Price $1.50; Six times the quantity, $7.50 per bottle.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
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DOWNS' ELIXIR.
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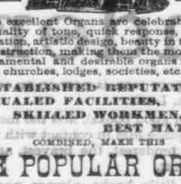
Has attained a standard of excellence which admits of no superior.
It contains every improvement that inventive genius, skill and money can produce.



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EVERY ORGAN WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

These excellent Organs are celebrated for volume, quality of tone, quick response, variety of combination, artistic design, beauty in finish, perfect construction, making them the most attractive, ornamental and desirable organs for Homes, schools, churches, lodges, societies, etc.
ESTABLISHED REPUTATION, UNEQUALED FACILITIES, SKILLED WORKMEN, BEST MATERIAL, COMBINED, MAKE THIS
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KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER OF THE WORLD.
Catarrh has become so prevalent that it is said that "Nearly Everybody has it," and it truly the boss of the American race. So many preparations are in the market that claim to cure that a Positive, Speedy and NEVER-FAILING CURE will be welcomed by all. KELLER'S Catarrh Remedy and Blood Purifier can NEVER fail in a single case where directions are followed. It strikes at the root of the disease, and eliminates the poison from the blood. Its success has been wonderful and solid testimonials without number have been received concerning Chronic Nasal Catarrh and Catarrhal Sore Throat. Sold by druggists. Send for circular (or ask your druggist for one) containing Chronic Nasal Catarrh and Cure of Catarrh. It contains testimonials of authentic and genuine cures. It is also the Best Purifier in the market. For sale by Druggists generally. Wholesale by PARK, PRICE & KELLER, 58 & 60 Barclay St., New York. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & Co., and SMITH, KLINE & Co., Philad'a, Pa.

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TO ADVERTISERS.—Lowest Rates for advertising in 962 good newspapers sent free. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

"SHALL I?"

Shall I do this, sir, and shall I do that, sir?
Shall I go in, sir, or shall I go out?
Shall it be honest, or shall it be hat, sir?
State your opinion; I'm sadly in doubt.
Shall I go riding, or shall I go walking?
Shall I accept it, or shall I refuse?
Shall I be silent, or shall I keep talking?
Give your advice, pray. I can not well choose.

Thus do we pander to others' opinions,
Wearing the garb of Society's slaves;
Fashion's a tyrant, and we are her minions,
Robbing our life of the freedom it craves.

Ought I to visit her, ought I to cut her?
Shall I be friendly, or shall I be cold?
Shall I look loudly, or peep through the shutter?
Shall I give silver, or shall I give gold?
What will be said if I stay from the dinner?
What will be said if I'm seen at the ball?
Will they proclaim me a saint, or a sinner?
If not the former, I go not at all.

Thus do we pander to others' opinions,
Wearing the garb of society's slaves;
Fashion's a tyrant, and we are her minions,
Robbing our life of the freedom it craves.

Why not go forward, undaunted, unfearing,
Doing the thing that is lawful and right?
Caring not whit'ring, unkindly or bearing,
Shunning the darkness and courting the light.

Surely, if conscience forbear to upbraid us,
Well may we laugh at the verdict of fools;
God is our guide—for His service He made us—
Not to be ruled by the makers of rules.
Pander no longer to others' opinions;
Wear not the garb of Society's slaves;
Be not of Fashion the pitiful minions;
Rob not your life of the freedom it craves.

A STRAIGHT DIAGNOSIS.

"The doctor says it is malaria"
"How did you get malaria?"
"Oh, Aunt Mary, just as if one could tell any thing about malaria! It is like the wind. It cometh from no one knows where, and bloweth where it listeth;" and the invalid turned her pretty flushed face on the pillow with a movement of unmistakable irritation.

"Blanche, dear, have the kindness to look at me a minute," said Miss Harrington, firmly but kindly. "We don't want to make any mistakes to start with. You know I am very blunt, and you know that I have opinions—"

"And I know there is nobody in all the world like you when one is ill," the young lady interrupted; "and that is why I begged and prayed mamma to send for you."

"That is very pleasant and encouraging as far as it goes," said the lady," but I can remain, Blanche, as your nurse, only on the condition that you obey me. I am ready to unpack and stay, or put on my hat and go."

Miss Harrington's gray eyes were tender and smiling, and her whole face was aglow with active benevolence, but the broad brow and the firm mouth had also much to say of careful study and strength of character.

"Why, auntie, I should give up entirely if you disappointed me now," the invalid replied, with quivering lips. "I have just lived on the thought of your coming."

"Well, will you obey me?"

"Yes, auntie, and I hope you'll remember that obedience is not my strong point."

"But I have your promise, and that will do," said the nurse cheerfully; "and now we'll see."

"Nineteen years old," Miss Harrington said to herself, "and confined to her bed eight weeks with malaria! Pale, with furred tongue, feverish, more emaciated than I had expected to find her, pain in her side, intermitting pulse, constant oppression of the chest, backache, acute headaches, cold extremities, and no appetite. And this in malaria! Bosh and pish! I wonder what the doctor did before 'malaria' came into use. I must ask this physician his reasons for calling this a malarial attack."

Miss Harrington was as good as her word, and forcing her opinions and her doubts quite into the background, started on her tour of investigation with an appearance of implicit faith in the ability of the medical man to answer her questions.

"Is there anything the matter with the plumbing?" the lady inquired.

"There isn't a sanitary precaution that your brother has not taken," the doctor answered.

"Do you know of other cases of malaria in this locality?"

"Oh yes; malaria is by no means a rare product in this neighborhood."

"But it is very high and dry, and constantly swept by breezes."

"Yes; very high and dry."

"And very gay?" Aunt Mary suggested, demurely.

"Yes; exceptionally gay."

There was a comical twinkle in the gentleman's eye that told of a quick appreciation of his companion's remark.

"And late hours, and thin shoes, and low necks, and salads, and *soufflés* some times induces malaria, I suppose?"

"Without doubt."

"Well, why don't you say so then?"

Aunt Mary had kept her claws sheathed just about as long as was possible.

"A physician can not safely meddle with the private life of his patients except in extreme cases," was the nettled response. "If I were to take the broad platform which you recommend," the gentleman added, "I should not only not do the least bit of good, but I shouldn't have a patient left. My reputation would be simply that of an old busybody and an old fool. But, madam, this is an excellent field for you, and I'm sure we can work together with the utmost harmony."

"Perhaps you are right," said Miss Harrington, thoughtfully, "but I don't exactly see it. Of course, if your patients are all idiots, that settles it."

"You would scarcely call your niece an idiot," said the doctor, "and she is no fair representative of the class as I could name."

After a few days of Aunt Mary's efficient nursing, her patient felt able to sit up, and her maid was directed to get together the necessary articles of wardrobe. Among the first things presented were a pair of black silk stockings and a pair of kid slippers.

"What are these?" Miss Harrington asked.

"Why, they are the newest kinds of slippers, auntie," said her niece.

"Paper soles, and three-inch heels tapered down to a cherry pit in the middle of the foot. I presume you wear these all the time you are in the house?"

"Why, of course, auntie."

"In the dead of winter as well as in the dog-days?"

The young lady laughed merrily at her companion's old-fogyism. "Certainly. Just see how pretty they look with the silk stockings."

"How many corns have you, Blanche?"

"Oh, only two or three little bits of ones. I send for a chiropodist once in a while, and then I'm all right for ever so long."

"A girl of nineteen with her feet in a chiropodist's hands!" said auntie, with a wry face.

"That isn't anything. Why, almost all the girls—"

"Not the slightest doubt of it," the lady interrupted. "You have nothing else, I suppose, to put on your feet but these things?"

"No, auntie, and I wouldn't wear any others if I had."

"I have now accounted for your back aches, Blanche," said Miss Harrington, "and we will proceed to eliminate the spinal column from the charge of malaria; it is perfectly innocent." And now the nurse examined the other articles laid out for use. There wasn't an inch of flannel to be seen; nothing but the finest and most elaborately be-ruffled and embroidered linen.

"And you do not own a flannel petticoat, Blanche?"

"What in the world do I want of flannels? You know I almost always go out in the carriage, and there are lots of warm robes."

"It is about as I supposed," Miss Harrington remarked, sadly. "Your breakdown is due to perfectly plain and natural causes. There is nothing in the least mysterious about it. You have deformed your feet, weakened your spine, and consequently your whole nervous system, by the shoes you have worn. By a series of exposures you have reduced your vital force to such an extent that reaction was impossible without further prostration and a complete cessation of irritating causes. Here are your corsets. How much do they measure, please?"

"Nineteen inches, auntie"—the young lady was almost ready to cry now—"and they are a whole inch larger than most girls of my size wear."

"What is your size? Here is a tape-measure, and I will soo. tell you. You have lost considerable flesh, and I shall have to allow for shrinkage. Twenty-four inches just as you are, Blanche. Think of it! A twenty-four-inch waist squeezed into nineteen-inch corsets! We will now clear the heart and lungs from the charge of malaria. Your irregular pulse, the cutting pain in your side, your nausea and your inadequate respiration, can be traced directly to tight lacing. Now I have this to say, my child. I shall not permit you to wear one of these articles as long as you are under my care. If you will accept a pair of my quilted slippers and allow me to wrap you in blankets till you have some clothes suitable for a convalescent to wear, all right. If not, you must find some one else to take care of you. My time is altogether too precious to throw away. This may seem very cruel, Blanche; but I really think it would be far better for you to die now than to be nursed back to the old shameful conditions. There is nothing before you but a life of invalidism if you decide to go on as you have begun."

"But how can I wear horrid old shoes and old scratchy flannels, and have a waist like a washerwoman's?" the girl inquired, between laughing and crying. "You haven't said anything about goloshes and leggings yet, but perhaps you'd like to have me wear those?"

"Shall I get the blankets and my quilted slippers, Blanche?" Aunt Mary inquired.

Yes; bring the gun-boats and the flannels," her companion replied. "And if you can find a few hen's feathers to stick in my hair, the resemblance to a Sioux squaw will be more striking."

After this Miss Blanche had some lessons in philosophy and hygiene, and very interesting and profitable topics they proved to be. She learned the reasons of things, and had sense enough to accept and utilize them.—*Eleanor Kirk.*

The Size of Noah's Ark.

Various people have objected to the size of the ark; have asserted that it is absurd to suppose that ever there could be a vessel constructed large enough to hold all the creatures which must have been placed in it, with sufficient food, it may be for six or twelve months—water for the fish, corn for the four-footed animals, seed for the birds, and so on. Now we will take the dimensions of the ark from the records of Moses, and calculate them on the lowest possible scale. There are two definitions given to a cubit, one that is 18 inches, or a foot and a half, and the other that is 20 inches. We will take it only at the lowest. Moses states that the ark was 300 cubits long; this would make it 450 feet long, or about the length of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. The breadth he states to be 50 cubits; we have it 75 in breadth. He states it to be 30 cubits high; so that was 45 feet high. In other words, it was as long as St. Paul's Cathedral, nearly as broad, and half as high. The tonnage of the ark, according to computation of modern carpenters, must have been 32,000 tons. The largest English ship (of a size altogether unimaginable to those who have never seen it) is 3,500 tons burden; so that the ark must have been equal to 26 first-rate ships of war, and if armed in such a manner would have had tongue, feverish, more emaciated than I had expected to find her, pain in her side, intermitting pulse, constant oppression of the chest, backache, acute headaches, cold extremities, and no appetite. And this in malaria! Bosh and pish! I wonder what the doctor did before 'malaria' came into use. I must ask this physician his reasons for calling this a malarial attack."

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Various people have objected to the size of the ark; have asserted that it is absurd to suppose that ever there could be a vessel constructed large enough to hold all the creatures which must have been placed in it, with sufficient food, it may be for six or twelve months—water for the fish, corn for the four-footed animals, seed for the birds, and so on. Now we will take the dimensions of the ark from the records of Moses, and calculate them on the lowest possible scale. There are two definitions given to a cubit, one that is 18 inches, or a foot and a half, and the other that is 20 inches. We will take it only at the lowest. Moses states that the ark was 300 cubits long; this would make it 450 feet long, or about the length of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. The breadth he states to be 50 cubits; we have it 75 in breadth. He states it to be 30 cubits high; so that was 45 feet high. In other words, it was as long as St. Paul's Cathedral, nearly as broad, and half as high. The tonnage of the ark, according to computation of modern carpenters, must have been 32,000 tons. The largest English ship (of a size altogether unimaginable to those who have never seen it) is 3,500 tons burden; so that the ark must have been equal to 26 first-rate ships of war, and if armed in such a manner would have had room for all the animals, birds, and insects contained beyond 18,000 men, and provisions for them 18 months. Buffon has asserted that all four-footed animals may be reduced to 250 pairs, and the birds to a still smaller number, in calculating; therefore, we shall find that the ark would have held more than five times the necessary number of creatures, and more than five times the required quantity of feed to maintain them twelve months.—*Buffalo Courier.*

Another Genius Gone.

The Postmaster at Lickskillet, Ark., writes as follows: "Don't send your paper any more to Oscar Hallum, for he's dead. He wuz a mighhty good reader, he wuz, and would sometimes read one of your jokes in such a funny way that folks would laugh. T'won't what wuz in the artikle, but it wuz the way he read it.

"He oughter been the editor of a paper like your'n. That feller could make up his mouth an' make a dog laugh. He could holler jest like a panter, an' many a man has tuck to his heels when he heard Oscar yellin' in the woods. His dady allus wanted to be a tailor, the same as makin' trade, but he had too much ability for any sich foolishness as that. Ef I had or had his knack I wouldn' jined a show. He couldn't write like a county clerk, but, what he wrote was true. He wasn't cramped by Webster nor none of your spellin'-book makers. When an idee popped into his head, and they were ever lastingly a-poppin', he jes slammed her down an' let old Webster jog along the best way he could.

"I wish he hadn' lived fur it grieved the old man powerful when he died. 'Just to think,' said he to me further day at the burryin', 'that poor boy's talents is destroyed so much vidduit an' then died. It's mighty nigh more than I could bar'. I heard a fellar say some time ago that you was on the lookout for a man o' sense, so I thought I'd tell you about him, but he's dead.—*Arkansas Traveler.*

BUSINESS IN TRADE DOLLARS.

Speculators Who Looked to Congress to Redeem them Throwing them on the Market.

The business in trade dollars on Wall street has again blossomed forth and is now as active as ever. The failure of Congress to redeem them at their par value has compelled the capitalists and speculators and the many private individuals who had bought them up in large quantities to get them off their hands. There are in circulation at present about $35,000,000 of these dollars. Fifteen millions were coined from 1873 to 1876, when they were legal tenders. The rest have been coined since that time. It is computed that China has in circulation about $2,000,000 of these trade dollars and that the American bankers and capitalists hold the remaining 13,000,000, Europe having but a small amount.

Most of the dollars are now being sent to China. The brokers buy them here at about eighty-five and then ship them by way of Liverpool. The profit made is very small, being about a quarter of a cent on each dollar. One broker in the city has closed negotiations for 1,000 of them, which will be shipped this week. In these shipments the risks are all taken by the brokers in Liverpool.

He Was Tired.

Last week the tired editor, after laboring hard in the vineyard, concluded that he would go out among the brethren. While down in the Dry Fork neighborhood we preached at Ebenezer and accompanied Brother Sam Hayfoot home to dinner. There were several of the brethren present, and among them we were pleased to notice old Brother Shopwell. He is an old servant of the Lord, and, had the small-pox kept out of his way, we think that his countenance would have escaped a great wrong. Old Sister Hayfoot, kind reader, knows how to get up a good dinner. She has our idea of cooking cabbage, for, like us, she thinks that they should be boiled until all of their brittleness melts into the everlasting pot. After having served the inner man we again assembled in the sitting-room, where Sister Stovepail favored us with a hymn and 75 cents, for which she wanted six months' subscription. One dollar would have struck us with a little more warmth, but in these days of sin and hard times a half loaf is much better than a Boston cracker. Brother Smithfield, a good old soul as ever lived, declares that he will take the paper when he sells his red steer. Gentle reader, do you know of any one who wants to buy a steer?—*Arkansas Weekly.*

JOURNALISM.

Emile Zola says Something Interesting on the Subject.

For more than fifteen years I have battled for my principles through the columns of the daily press. At first I was obliged to follow journalism in order to earn my living, and I found it hard work. I think I have occupied every position on a newspaper, and done all the work a reporter can do, from reporting police-news to reporting the proceedings of the Chambers. Later on, when I found myself able to live through the sale of my books, I still remained in the turmoil of journalism, through pure love of the exciting struggle. I felt myself alone; there was no critic willing to espouse my cause; and I desired to defend myself;—so long as I remained at the breach, victory seemed to me well assured. The most furious assaults spurred me more to the defence, and gave me courage.

To-day I cannot say whether my fighting tactics have always been the best; but I have at least learned one thing—to recognize the true nature of the press. My elders in literature, the most celebrated writers, have frequently fulminated against it and heaped the more terrible accusations upon it; it was the press which was killing good literature; the press borrowed its style from the language of the gutters; the press was the democratic agent of universal stupidity. I omit the most furious charges made. Meanwhile I listened; I reflected that those who spoke of the press so bitterly could not know it—not indeed because it was wholly innocent of all that it was reproached with, but because it possesses large and mighty powers for good which more than counterbalance its power for evil. One must have long suffered from journalism and been often benefited by it, in order to understand it and love it.

I would say to any young writer who comes to me for advice: "Leap boldly into journalism just as one leaps into the water in order to learn how to swim." It is the only wholesome school of the age; it is those who come into contact with men of all classes, and become well-bronzed by the contact;—there it is, also, that one learns, through the special characteristics of the trade, to forge a good style upon the terrible anvil of journalistic duty. I know that journalism has been accused of draining men's ability, of turning them away from serious study of any sort, or smothering literary ambitions of a higher character. Most assuredly it drains the ability of men who have no real talent or brains; it restrains lazy and sterile natures who have no ambition beyond an easy living. But what does that matter? I am not now speaking of commonplace men; for such persons will always remain in the mire of the press, just as they would have remained in the slime of any commercial or legal pursuit they might have undertaken. I am speaking for the strong ones, for those who work and who have a will of their own. Let such as these fearlessly enter journalism. They will return to us from it as our soldiers return from a campaign, disciplined, covered with honorable scars, masters of their profession and of other men.

Have not the best writers in our ranks to-day passed through this probation? We are all children of the press; we have all won our first honor in its ranks. It was the press that broke us into a definite style, as young horses are broken for the harness; it was the press which furnished us with most of the facts we possess regarding real life. The only important thing to remember is this: We must be strong writers in order to make use of the press, instead of allowing the press to make use of us. The press will carry only a good man forward to his goal.

These are practical lessons which even the most energetic natures must sharply pay for. I am now speaking of my own experience—who have so often cursed journalism, so bitter are it stings. How many times have I caught myself launching against it the very accusations I had deemed unjust when uttered by others! How often have I vowed that the trade of a journalist was the lowest of all trades—that it were better to clean the streets, to break stones, to do any rough or dirty labor than take up a pen! And then, every time my gorge would rise at some meanness, some pettiness, some filthy spitefulness discovered by mere chances perhaps, all these thoughts and complaints would come back upon me. For in journalism one sometimes unexpectedly comes in contact with quagmires of imbecility or treachery or dishonesty. This is too ugly and, unfortunately, inevitable side. One is vilified, bitten, flayed, without often being able to understand whether it is being done through stupidity or through downright wickedness. All sense of justice then seems to you to be utterly dead in the world; one longs to flee for refuge to some quiet little study of one's own; where no noise could be heard from without, and where one could write in peace, far from society, and create pure works of disinterested art.

But this anger and this disgust gradually depart; the press becomes all-powerful. One has to go back to journalism as to a first-love. It is life; it is action; it is all that is intoxicating and triumphs. When ever one forsakes it, he cannot swear unto himself that he will never return; for it is a force of which he will always have need, once its mighty influences is fully understood. Even though it have passed you through a rough sieve; even though it has often been stupid or false—nevertheless it remains one of the strongest and most powerful tools of the century; and whosoever has put himself courageously to the true work of the age, far from bearing the press any ill-will, must return to beg its aid whenever he has to combat a wrong or wrestle for a right.

Rich Women of Gotham.

It seems that the richest women in New York are Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who has a fortune of $8,000,000; Mrs. William Astor, worth $6,000,000; Mrs. Josephine Ayer, worth $4,000,000; Mrs. Isaac Bell, Jr., worth $2,000,000; Mrs. Linda Blatchford, worth $2,000,000; Mrs. James Brown, worth $4,000,000; Mrs. Franklin Delano, $2,500,000; Mrs. William E. Dodge, sr., $4,000,000; Mrs. Coleman Drayton, who has an income of $100,000 a year; Mrs. Robert Goelet, $3,000,000; Mrs. Sarah Hitchcock, $12,000,000; Mrs. Mason Jones, $6,000,000; Mrs. Bradley Martin has $1,000 a day; Mrs. John Minturn, $2,000,000; Mrs. Charles Morgan, $8,000,000; Mrs. E. W. Morgan has a life income from several millions; Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, $10,000,000; Mrs. Archibald Rogers, $3,000,000; Mrs. Edwin H. Stevens, $20,000,000; Mrs. Paran Stevens, $6,000,000; Mrs. A. T. Stewart, $30,000,000; Mrs. Moses Taylor, who has a life interest in an immense fortune; Miss Catherine Wolfe has an annual income of nearly $500,000; Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt is worth $2,000,000; Mrs. Jesse Hoyt, $6,000,000; Mrs. George Merritt, $2,000,000; Mrs. Frederick Nelson has $80,000 a year; Mrs. George Osgood, $2,500,000; Mrs. Percy R. Payne has an income of $338,000 a year; Mrs. Henry Remsen has a fortune of $3,000,000; Mrs. C. Vanderbilt, $1,500,000; and Mrs. George Quintard, $6,000,000. These are lucky women, although there are many more whose incomes range from $30,000 to $75,000 a year.

High Art at the Capitol.

Up in the dome of the Capitol, painted by old Brumidi, is the group of Stonewall Jackson, Calhoun, Robert E. Lee and somebody else, which the Italian cunningly disguised under the symbol of war, and put them all with famine haunted eyes and visages like Dante's enemies in hell. There they are in fire-burnt colors on a coucave surface, and the artist lay down on his back and washed them into history with a big whitewash brush. Like Dante, he also told his own sad tale, and put in both his wives, to one of whom he was not always kind, and the last was wild. Freedom stands over the dome, sailing among the clouds and leaning on her shield, and the nondescript pinnies in her hair were the suggestion of Jefferson Davis to the sculptor.—*Washington Letter in Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Sporting Talk.

Few people have any idea of the amount of trouble it is to go through a course of training and get "fit" for an important event. Many pugilists, when stripping inside the squared circle for an old fashioned prize-ring encounter, for which the training was even more severe than any now in vogue, exclaimed most heartily, The worst is all over," meaning, of course, the severe work and deprivations of training. A pugilist, taken from his usual rather free-and-easy mode of living and put at once in training, feels for the first few days extremely tired, and sometimes quite a high fever is brought on by the purging medicines. This goes away naturally before the end of the first week's work.

One of the greatest causes of inconvenience, and if not promptly and properly attended to, of serious trouble, is the blisters which are brought out on the feet and hands by over walking or improperly fitting shoes or too much rowing or too much punching the bag with gloves and small dumbbells. The skin of the hands and feet very quickly become soft from an idle life and are liable to become swollen and sore if not properly prepared for the strain they must undergo in severe training. An ounce of prevention is always worth a pound of cure, more especially at a time when a man cannot stop for sores, blisters and lamenesses to get well any more than he could if in a six-day race on foot or on roller skates. The best way is to harden the feet and hands by liberal soakings in a pail or basin of water in which there are lumps of rock salt

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, - - APRIL 10, 1885.

MRS. GARFIELD indignantly denies that she intends to get married.

GEN. GRANT was still living yesterday morning, but the end is rapidly approaching.

THE Prince of Wales left London for Ireland on Tuesday last. He may have a good deal of fun, but his tour will not produce any visible political effect.

A HARRISBURG correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* in noting the peculiarities of the members of the House, says that by actual observation and count, sixty-two eat with their knives and cut the butter with them—five never black their boots—most of them drink—a great majority either smoke or chew tobacco—very few play cards, but all draw their pay with diligence and regularity. Each branch contains one fop, Smith, of Philadelphia, and Snodgrass, of Pittsburg, besides several cranks.

BEN PERLEY POORE, the veteran Washington correspondent, who is familiar with the course of political events at the national capital for the last half century, says: "Never during the fifty odd years that I have personally known Washington and the successive administrations, have I seen a new President take the helm so promptly and so efficiently as the 'man of destiny' from Buffalo has. General Jackson had to reconstruct his Cabinet before he was master of the situation as President Cleveland already is.

A LETTER purporting to have been written by Jefferson Davis to General Grant was extensively published a few days ago in the northern press, although it bore upon its face, and especially in its concluding sentence, the ear marks of a stupid forgery. Now that the forgery has been exposed, the editors who were entrapped by it are creeping out of their holes with the declaration that all the time they had strong doubts of its authenticity. Jeff Davis may be anything that a man sees proper to say of him, but when he undertakes to indite a letter he was never known to write himself down an ass.

AT a meeting of Confederate veterans of the Louisiana Division of the Army of the Tennessee, held at New Orleans on Tuesday last, William Preston Johnson, son of General Albert Sidney Johnson, who commanded the Confedrate army at the battle of Shiloh, offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Association of the Army of the Tennessee hear with deep regret of the pain and peril now endured by General U. S. Grant. Twenty-three years ago to-day our soldiers met him on the field of battle and found him then, as ever, a soldier without fear and without malignity. In his own suffering and the sorrow of his family we tender him and them our heartfelt sympathy and ask for them the comfort and peace which come from Him who is not only Lord of Hosts, but Father of us all.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has informed the citizens of Chicago that he will appoint as Pension Agent in that city Mrs. Mulligan, the wife of the gallant Colonel whose death at the siege of Lexington, Missouri, was one of the notable incidents of the early part of the civil war. The office is now held by Miss Ada Sweet. The Chicago *Times* of Saturday says:

It would hardly be possible for President Cleveland to make any appointment that would be so gratifying to the Irish-Americans of the great West, or that would command the approval of so many of the surviving heroes of the war. There can be no question as to the ability of the lady to properly perform the duties of the office. Her intelligence and fitness were attested, when she was an applicant for the place some years ago, by hundreds of the most distinguished men in the country.

EX-GOVERNOR HUBBARD, of Texas, who was recently appointed United States Minister to Japan, is said to weigh 386 pounds. Whether this is his true weight may be questioned, but in point of fact he is a very large and very heavy man, and in selecting a proper person to represent this big country at Japan Mr. Cleveland hunted out the biggest man in Texas, the State that gave him the biggest majority last November, the figures being, Cleveland, 228,208; Blaine, 88,355; Cleveland's majority 134,853. There is a fitness of things in Hubbard's appointment in every respect in which it can be viewed. It is said too that his voice is as terrible as that of ex-Governor Allen, of Ohio, who could be almost heard in an open air speech nearly over an entire Ohio township.

NO appointment yet made by Mr. Cleveland has fallen on a more deserving man than that of ex-Governor Thomas M. Waller, of Connecticut, to be Consul General to London. It is an important and lucrative office. The career of Gov. Waller, who is one of the most brilliant Democrats in the Union, has been a most interesting one and creditable to him in an eminent degree. His original name was Armstrong and he began life as a ragged orphan newsboy in the city of New York. He next drifted to sea as cabin boy and cook's mate, and was about shipping from New London, Conn., to California during the gold excitement of 1849, when a prominent citizen of that place, the late Robert L. Waller, saw in him the germs of future distinction if properly cultivated, and adopted him. He dropped the name of Armstrong—was sent by Mr. Waller to the New London High School—studied law—went to war and was honorably discharged on account of a painful trouble with his eyes. He has since practiced his profession, served in the Legislature, ran for Congress, and in 1882 was elected Governor of Connecticut. He was a candidate last November for re-election and although he received a plurality of 1,700 on the popular vote, he was not elected, the law of that State requiring a majority over all the candidates. His career from his original low condition in life to his present honorable position is a conspicuous illustration of the truth of the poet's saying:

Honor and shame from no condition rise,
Act well your part—there all the honor lies.

AMONG the mourners over the new addition to the course of study in our common schools is the ex-Rev. Nathaniel Horne, of Cambria county.—*Altoona Tribune.*

What the *Tribune* here refers to as "the new addition to the course of study in our common schools," is an act passed by the present Legislature and approved a few days ago by Gov. Pattison. It will be found in another part of our paper. Although as provided by the third section the law does not take effect until the first Monday in June, 1886, we publish it now in order that our common school teachers may know what the Legislature requires at their hands after that time. It is not worth while now to enter into any discussion of the propriety of enforcing, as this bill does, the teaching of the anatomy of drunkenness in the common schools. Our own opinion of the bill is that it is a humbug of the largest possible dimensions, and that a little experience will prove such to be the fact. It is strongly suspected that a book prepared by some enterprising publisher, and soon to appear, on "the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics upon the human system," the words used in the act, is at the bottom of the whole business. This was denied by its advocate when made in the House, and time only can tell how true the charge is. William Shakspeare, in his tragedy of Othello, puts twenty-eight words into the mouth of one of the players who was on the stool of repentance after a big drunk, which describe the effects of drunkenness more completely, truthfully and eloquently than all the dissertations that ever have been or ever will be written on the subject. Cassio, who was Othello's Lieutenant, and who was recovering from a regular jamboree, says: "Oh, that men should put an enemy in their mouths, to steal away their brains. That we should, with joy, revel, pleasure and applause, transform ourselves into beasts." Could anything be taught by a schoolmaster or a schoolmistress to the pupils in a school, out of a scientific book on the effects of drunkenness, that would so vividly and enduringly impress upon their young minds the sin of intemperance, as these words of nature's great poet, if they were printed in large letters, framed and hung up in every school room in the Commonwealth. They are easily understood, go straight to the point and would be more effective, than an indefinite amount of learned instruction from a book on the same subject. And then how much cheaper it would be! Mr. Horne voted against this new-fangled common school legislation, and hence his twitting by the *Tribune*, whose editor is nothing if not always ultra on the subject of temperance from his standpoint. Mr. Horne is not a hypocrite, always acts from his well settled convictions, and his vote on the bill in question will be endorsed by his constituents.

HERE is an interesting question: Could the present Republican Legislature of this State get along at all without the aid and assistance of Chris Magee, the big Pittsburg Republican boss? Our decided opinion is that it couldn't. Precisely who Chris Magee is, or upon what meat this Pittsburg Cæsar feeds that he has grown so great, is something that we don't know; but we do know that on nearly every Monday since the Legislature met the Pittsburg papers announced that "Chris Magee went to Harrisburg to-day," and on the following morning the Harrisburg papers told their readers "Chris Magee arrived in the city last night." He bossed Cameron's re-election to the United States Senate—was conspicuous in shaping the Congressional and State gerrymander schemes, by which it is proposed to cheat the Democrats of Allegheny county out of even *one* member to the lower branch of the Legislature—he engineered as well as he knew how the anti-discrimination bill, and though last not least, is trying to pass the "Bullit bill" for the government of the city of Philadelphia, without ever having been asked by its people to do so. It will thus be seen that Magee spreads himself out over almost the entire field of legislation. One would suppose that Tom Cooper in the State Senate could run the Republican machine at Harrisburg without any outside assistance, but that is a great mistake. If Magee isn't useful at Harrisburg he is at least officious, even offensively so, and takes a hand at almost every thing of the least importance that comes up before the Legislature. Great is Chris Magee the Pittsburg boss.

THE bill reported by the House Committee of Appropriations at Harrisburg to pay the expenses of the present Legislature and also to meet the expenses of the State for 1885 and 1886, is so drawn as to cover a session of 150 days, the aggregate of the salaries of the Senators being $75,000, and that of the members of the House $301,500. Of course it was well understood by every man in the State who is at all familiar with the history of the Legislature since the salary act of 1874, that when this Legislature met on Tuesday the first of January it intended to remain until the limit for receiving compensation had expired, which will be about the first of June. In other words men now go to the Legislature for the purpose of squeezing out of the salary act every cent that it can possibly be made to pay, and just as long as the taxpayers of the State continue to condone the practice it will be repeated session after session, no matter which of the two parties is in the majority. The bill also appropriates nearly *one million* of dollars for the payment of the different Judges in the State for the next two years, a half a million for each year.—This cannot be avoided because they are all entitled to their legal salaries and must be paid. The matter, however, to be complained of is that in the face of this enormous annual expenditure for the judiciary, the Legislature is increasing it by passing acts for additional law judges in districts where there is no more necessity for them than there is for a fifth wheel to a wagon.

PEACE has been declared between France and China and if the first named country has gained any glory it is not visible to the naked eye.

THE NEW YORK POSTOFFICE.

President Cleveland has reappointed Henry G. Pearson postmaster of New York city, in some respects the most important place in the postal service.—Mr. Pearson is a mild type of Republican in politics, although it is not alleged he ever made himself disagreeable or officious as a partisan. His retention was urged from New York by leading Democrats and the Independent Republicans who turned the tide of battle in that State last November, and without whose active aid Mr. Cleveland could not have been elected. It was opposed by many Democrats, including the *World* and sometime Democratic *Sun*, who maintained, with a good show of reason on their side, that Pearson's reappointment would be in the nature of a confession a Democrat as well qualified for the office could not be had, and this would be a bad admission for a party assuming control of public affairs. The machine Republicans were also bitter against Pearson's reappointment, because in the last campaign he would not permit his office to be used as a political machine, and asserted if he had done his duty as a partisan—that is, "worked it for all there was in it"!—the influence of the great metropolitan postoffice would have easily overcome Cleveland's meager plurality in the State. We have little question this is a correct assumption.

President Cleveland was doubtless governed by two considerations in making the appointment. It was in the line of civil service reform; a recognition of high official capacity and integrity, as well as extraordinary success in administering the office. This was evidenced by the appeals of great business and financial interests for the retention of Pearson, and the equally important fact no serious attempt was made to present other names for the place. And in the second place, as the reappointment was urged by the Independent Republicans, *en masse*, and by such newspaper organs of their opinions as the New York *Times*, the *Evening Post*, *Harper's Weekly*, the *Nation*, the *Staats Zeitung* (speaking for the Germans), and the anti-Blaine and anti-machine Republican journals of other States, the President deemed this recognition of their wishes not only an act of political gratitude and justice, but as in the highest degree expedient, looking to the continued success of the party that nominated and elected him. In this last respect we believe the President's action was wise, and comprehended political drifts having an important bearing on the future of parties.

So far President Cleveland has appointed only approved Democrats to fill vacancies, whether caused by expiration of terms, removals or resignations. This is the one exception, and we honestly believe the facts as to the New York postoffice, and considerations of the highest political expediency justify it. Mr. Pearson, the reappointee, is of a different species from the run of Federal officers we have a knowledge of in this part of Uncle Sam's broad domain, or anywhere else we guess. He has never prostituted his office to the requirements of the boss and the machine; and because he would not do so had been marked for speedy removal in the event of Blaine's election. The office has been conducted by him on a purely non-partisan plan of work on the theory that "public office is a public trust." He entered the office as a minor clerk when only seventeen years old, in 1860, and has steadily advanced from that position through all the grades, until on the appointment of his chief, Mr. James, as Postmaster General in 1881, he was appointed postmaster solely on the grounds of merit and regardless of political considerations.

Democratic discontent and growling has been predicted by the interested Republican press in the event of this appointment. We do not believe it will be forthcoming. The ranks have not yet been demoralized by the rings, bosses and machines, resting on a mudsill of patronage and plunder, that worked the dishonor and destruction of the Republican party. The mass of the Democracy, and the people as well, will see in President Cleveland's action further evidence of the honesty and sincerity of his ante-election declarations and pledges. And it may be added, whether they see this or not, the work will go on much the same. The hand at the helm is firm and directed by a high sense of duty and unflinching courage.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

A Contrast With Four Years Ago.

The first month of President Cleveland's administration is ended, and even his enemies must admit that it finds him complete master of the situation. We do not believe that any previous President has accomplished so much in so short a time. To comprehend fully what has been achieved it is only necessary to look back four years. What was the situation on April fourth, 1881? Had the Senate gone home, and was Washington at peace? Not by any means. The nominations of Mr. Robertson for Collector and Wm. E. Chandler for Solicitor General were pending before the Republican Senate, and one of the bitterest factional quarrels ever known in the politics of this country was raging within the Republican ranks. The White House was besieged with office-seekers, and the Republican press of the country was divided into two hostile camps. The fight grew in bitterness till the middle of May, when Senators Conkling and Platt resigned. It was not till eight weeks after the appointment was made that Mr. Robertson was confirmed and the nomination of Mr. Chandler rejected. The Senate adjourned on May 20, but it did not leave peace in Washington. The factional fight was continued there and at Albany, and culminated in the shooting of Garfield by a weak-brained and disappointed office-seeker on July 2. The contrast between 1885 and 1881 is instructive in many ways; but in none more so than in the light which it throws upon the kind of experience which best fits a man for executive office. We heard a great deal during the campaign about Mr. Cleveland's inexperience in national politics, and the trouble which his unfamiliarity with methods and men at Washington would inevitably bring upon him. Mr. Garfield had an abundance of the very experience which Mr. Cleveland lacked. He had spent his whole public life in Washington, and knew its men and its ways as well as any other man of his time; yet he was unable to overcome difficulties much less formidable than those that confronted Mr. Cleveland a month ago, but which have been surmounted almost without an effort and without party disaster. Long experience in Washington is more prolific of entangling alliances and obligations than anything else, and instead of being a qualification for the Presidency is a decided disqualification. Mr. Cleveland's training, on the contrary—first as a lawyer, then as Sheriff, Mayor and Governor—was precisely what has enabled him to rise so easily to the higher requirements of this, the highest executive office. As for a knowledge of politicians, that can be obtained in Albany as well as at Washington. The species is the same everywhere, and its comprehension is a matter of slight difficulty.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

THE total number of nominations sent to the Senate by President Cleveland was 170. Of these 156 were confirmed, two were rejected and twelve were left unacted upon by the Senate. The rejected nominations were a Kansas postmaster and a captain in the army, promoted in the usual way.

THE CHANGE IN FRANCE.

Whilst the overthrow of the Ferry Cabinet was as easy as to upset a house of cards, the establishment of a new Ministry on its ruins is quite a different thing. M. Freycinet, who has been invited to form the new government, is in entire harmony with President Grevy, but he finds it extremely difficult to obtain a Ministry that can command a majority of the Republicans in the Chamber of Deputies. Meanwhile the world wonders what was the occasion of this sudden change of administration. M. Ferry is overthrown not only, but subjected to every indignity short of violence to his person, but the Chamber adheres to his policy and votes the liberal supplies he asked for just before his fall. Only a day or two ago he possessed in the highest degree the confidence of public opinion not only in France but throughout Europe, and suddenly falls a victim not on account of his foreign policy, for that has received a vote of confidence, nor because of the Tonquin quarrel, which he inherited, but because the French have suffered a military reverse in the East for which they had not been prepared.

For many months, that have stretched into years, the French have waged an adventurous war in the far East without even the formality of a declaration of hostilities. In this conflict with semi-barbarians, whose military prowess they despised, they have sacrificed thousands of men and millions of treasure on the altar of glory. To raise the necessary finances they have even submitted to increased taxes on their bread and provisions. But when an unexpected reverse overtakes them in this distant warfare they drive the Ministry from power and threaten its members with prosecution for treason and confiscation of property. This is not the sober act of a great people. It is a Carthagenian rage, which renders the wise government of the French Republic an extremely difficult task. When a statesman so circumspect and conservative as Jules Ferry, whose power seemed so firmly established, can be thus easily overthrown it is not strange that the Monarchists on one hand and the Anarchists on the other should take fresh courage. For two years these malevolent factions have been kept down by the strong hand of Ferry, but over his fall the clamor of the Bourbons and the Bonapartists answer the howls of the Communists for the destruction of the French Republic.

The moderate French newspapers are confident that a change of Ministry will not adversely affect the foreign relations of their country. Possibly not. As long as the French have this contract to subdue the Chinese on hand they are not likely to cause much apprehension to their neighbors in Europe. M. Freycinet is a statesman who has already given signal proof of his abilities. He was at first one of the ablest of the co-adjutors of Gambetta, but was subsequently driven into opposition by the latter's projects of ambition. If he succeeds in forming a Ministry in harmony with the Republican majority in the Chamber of Deputies it would be rash to predict the duration of his government. The longest duration of a French Ministry since that of Thiers is the one that has just fallen, and which lasted a little more than two years. Since 1871 there have been not less than sixteen Presidents of Ministry in France, the changes coming with so much suddenness and frequency as to frighten quiet people with the fickleness of republican rule. Whether the new Government has come to stay for any reasonable time will depend much on the war in Tonquin and the willingness of the people to bear its increasing burdens and sacrifices. Any reverse in the East, no matter how slight, will endanger its stability.—*Philadelphia Record.*

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—Present indications are that the Prince and Princess of Wales will be accorded a quiet but respectful reception in Dublin.—The Castle authorities have reported to the Government that there is no likelihood that any hostile demonstration will be made against the royal visitors at Dublin or anywhere else in Ireland.

The *United Ireland*, Parnell's organ, whose editor, William O'Brien, was recently suspended from Parliament on Gladstone's motion, denounces O'Donovan Rossa for the murderous sentiments he uttered against the Prince of Wales in a recent meeting of dynamiters at New York.

It says, while all intelligent and patriotic Irishmen know that the remarks made by Rossa and his followers at this meeting are really nothing but buncombe, still they are differently regarded by a great majority of the Queen's subjects and do the Irish cause a good deal of mischief. The paper goes on to declare the Prince and Princess of Wales to be both just as perfectly safe in any part of Ireland as they are in Sandringham palace, and asserts that no true Irishman would ever dream of offering to either of their Royal Highnesses either insult or injury. "Why is it that the atmosphere of New York," exclaims the *United Ireland*, "prompts the utterance of so much pestilential rot?"

The agitation for and against a public reception to the Prince and Princess of Wales by the Corporation of Cork continues to array the Loyalists against the Nationalists. The controversy is particularly bitter in Cork, one of that city's representatives in Parliament being Parnell. The Loyalists of that city having failed to secure the co-operation of the Nationalists in arranging for a general welcome, have raised among themselves a fund that now amounts to $7,500. This they will spend in the way intended to impress the royal visitors as much as possible with the idea that the city of Cork is a town bursting with loyalty to the British Crown. But the Prince of Wales is too smart a man of the world to fail to see when he comes to Cork that a majority of the citizens, while they entertain towards him personally no particular feeling of animosity, are nevertheless Nationalists as against British rule. The Nationalists will neither make nor allow any hostile demonstration against the Prince of Wales. They will simply follow Parnell's advice and keep aloof from any demonstrations of welcome whatever.

VICE-PRESIDENT HENDRICKS is criticised with some asperity for neglecting to absent himself from Washington so as to allow the Senate to choose a President pro tem., and thus insure the succession in the event of Mr. Cleveland's death, when Mr. Hendricks alone would be in the line of promotion, there being no President of the Senate or Speaker of the house. These same Republican critics, however, were not consumed with anxiety when Vice-President Arthur adopted a like course of action four years ago, so they are estopped—in the opinion of sensible people at least—from raising a bowl now.

Please Remember.

Do not forget that life is worth every effort that is put forth for its preservation, and no matter what the ailment or disease you should not give up to the fell destroyer without making every effort in your power to counteract his advances and to regain your health and strength. Yes, please remember that Dr. Hartman, of Pittsburgh, has discovered a remedy called *Peruna*, which, although not warranted to cure every disease incident to this climate and humanity in general, yet it has performed some cures which were almost miraculous in their nature. *Peruna* is composed of the purest of ingredients, and no mineral poison is allowed to enter into into it under any consideration, and hence it is always a sure and safe remedy. Give it a trial and you will like it.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—The United States forests comprise 412 species of trees.

—It is stated as a remarkable fact that fleshy people never commit suicide.

—At Parker, Pa., ice gorged against the iron bridge on Thursday night, and the structure gave way. Two sections were swept down the river.

—Mrs. J. S. Brady, of Toomsboro, Ga., was astonished a few days ago by her husband, whom she had not seen since early in the late rebellion, walking into the house.

—Vigorous health is man's finest estate If weak and nervous, send for circular and free trial package of Pastilles—a radical cure. Herris Remedy Co., St. Louis, Mo.

—The matches consumed in the United States require wood to the annual value of $3,298,562; the railroads use about $3,000,000 of wood for fuel and $2,000,000 for ties each year.

—Sarah Solomon, of Pittsburg, rescued from a stove in which she placed them, supposing it to be fireless, sufficient vestige of $1,100 in money and drafts to have them redeemed.

—Owing to the critical condition of General Grant, the President has postponed indefinitely the general evening reception to the public, which was to have been given on Tuesday.

—Henry Schœnhals, foreman Henry Krug Packing Co., St. Joseph, Mo., uses Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil with his men for sprains, cuts, bruises, chapped hands, etc. It is the best.

—Howard Casper, the negro who assaulted a young lady near Baltimore, and who was pursued by a large number of citizens with the design of lynching him, has been captured and jailed.

—Rival parties led by Pearce and Humphries on one side and Day and Bowling on the other, fired twenty or more shots at each other without effect, at Moorhead, Ky., on Thursday of last week.

—The six children of a Kansas man have no names, and he proposes that they shall choose names for themselves when they get old enough. There will be trouble should all the children happen to want to name themselves after their pa.

—Norman J. Coleman, the newly appointed commissioner of agriculture, is in a quandary as to how he shall manage his big farm near St. Louis and his government bureau in Washington. He says he has 42 colts just ready to break and all are promising trotters.

—Miss Lillian Smith, a Californian only 15 years old, at San Francisco on Thursday last broke 100 glass balls with a Winchester rifle in two minutes and thirty five seconds. This beats all previous records, Dr. Carver's best being two minutes and thirty-six seconds.

—Colored Clergyman J. H. Farnham, of Chillicotte, N. C., is six feet eight inches high, weighs 410 pounds, and spreads a foot eight inches broad and twenty-two inches long. At latest accounts he has entered as competitor in the small-foot-controversy now agitating "our best society."

—O'Donovan Rossa, the Irish leader, is about to leave New York for a short time, to lecture in Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis and St. Louis. Rossa begins his lectures in Cincinnati, April 11, and concludes in St. Louis, April 18. His subject will be "Ireland's Attitude Toward England."

—The board of Pardons after an executive session of several hours on Thursday evening of last week, decided to recommend the commutation of death sentence in the case of Edwin Botheras, of Luzerne county, who was to have been hanged on Tuesday last, for the murder of William Nichols, at Hazleton.

—Fire at 1 o'clock on Monday morning at Detroit, Mich., damaged the Peninsular Stove Works. Ten thousand dollars damage from flooding stock makes the total loss $20,000. Four hundred and fifty men will be thrown out of employment until the damages can be repaired. The fire started and was confined in the japan room. The flames were extinguished about 3:30.

—D. A. Beckley, Postmaster at at Bloomsburg, Pa., was arrested on Saturday and taken before the United States Commissioner, charged with malfeasance and embezzlement in office. It was brought out that his brother-in-law was the guilty party, though the Posmaster is, of course, the responsible person. He was placed under bail for his appearance at the United States Court. It is thought the deficiency will be made good.

—John F. Finnerty, ex-member of Congress, and several other persons attempted to speak at a political meeting on Sunday night at Chicago in a rough portion of the Seventeenth ward known as "Little Hell," but were howled down. Finally the crowd began to throw rotten eggs. The speakers retired from the building, but were pursued and egged for a considerable distance along the street. Several persons were hit, among them a lady.

—John Wills, colored, formerly a waiter at Weicker's saloon, Washington, D. C., has entered suit for $2,000 damages against Butler Mahone, son of Senator Mahone, of Virginia. He sets out that Butler Mahone assaulted him at Weicker's on February 13th last, and fired three pistol shots at him with intent to kill him, and one of the shots wounded him; that he is still suffering from the wound, and has since been incapable of attending to his business.

—The towboat Harry Brown on her downward trip struck the pier of the Panhandle railroad bridge at Steubenville, Ohio, on Sunday morning, damaging the barges which she had in tow. Five barges were sunk within a few minutes, containing thirty thousand bushels of coal. No lives were reported lost and no one was injured, as far as could be ascertained. The cause of the collision was not given, but the supposition is that the rudder chain broke.

—A dispatch from Zanesville, Ohio, says that the mother of S. S. Cox, minister to Turkey, died there at midnight on Thursday last, surrounded by her four daughters, her brother, Col. Sullivan, and her son. She was a daughter of Judge Samuel Sullivan, a pioneer in Ohio, who settled at Zanesville, in 1804, when the city was in the woods.—Her name was Maria Sullivan. She was born in Philadelphia in 1801. The family was driven West by yellow fever. They came from New Castle, Delaware.

—The Arabs of Sahara are very superstitious as to the color of their horses. "The black," says a writer, "brings good fortune, but fears rocky ground. The chestnut is the most active. If one tells you he's seen a horse fly in the air, ask of what color he was; if he replies 'chestnut,' believe him. In a combat against a chestnut you must have a chestnut. The bay is the hardiest and most sober. If one tells you a horse has leaped to the bottom of a precipice without hurting himself, ask of what color it was, and if he replies, 'bay,' believe him.

—A curious accident occurred to the family of H. C. Engelhi, at Wilkesbarre on Saturday evening. The servant had gone out to the hydrant to get some water, and returning to the basement found Mr. and Mrs. Engelhi and their daughter prostrate on the floor, as if dead. In an instant she was overcome also and fell over insensible. The next door neighbor heard the noise of her fall and rushed in to see what was the matter. Finding the whole four on the floor she threw open the windows and gave the alarm. Physicians were summoned, but up to a late hour next evening were unable to bring their patients to. The servant, Mattie Schleising, is in a very precarious condition and not expected to live. The accident was caused by the breaking of a gas main on the street in front of the building, the gas from which penetrated the soft earth, and making its way to the cellar great quantities were inhaled by the inmates.

To You. From Oak Hall.

The Samson of the Period.

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Imperial power rests with the Farmer. The great freight corporations seek him that they may take toll upon his ample stores. We traders seek him to take *our* stuff. *His* staples are down, *his* face long—but why? No reason, while his dollar will buy so much. The Oak Hall stock proves this. Our story for this spring is a tale of cheapness. Note these examples in Men's Suits: Blue Flannel Suits, $6.50, $10.00, $12.00, $15.00. They are all, except the lowest, all-wool and all full indigo color. All-wool Black Cheviot Suits, $8.50 and $10.00. Black Corkscrew and Diagonal Worsted Suits, $13.00, $15.00, $18.00, $20.00, $22.50, $25.00, $28.00, $30.00. Brown, Wine, Blue and Dahlia Worsted Suits, $15.00, $20.00, $22.50, $25.00, $28.00. Just so through all the stock, the three great E E E's, Elegance, Excellence, Economy, prevail.

Pleasures of the Imagination.

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Happy youngster. A chair, a box, half a dozen big books, bits of cord and cork. Papa's cane, Mamma's aquarium, and a vivid imagination, supply all his needs. Neither Rangeley trout nor Saguenay salmon can so delight the expert angler. Imagination has joys and limits. It will not make a dear thing cheap nor an old thing new. Real wants demand real supplies, and this fact underlies the great Oak Hall Million Dollar investment in Clothing and Cloths for Men and Boys. Real Bargains must be facts—hence the Oak Hall system offers only Bargains. For Boys the stock is big. Large Boys' Suits, $5.00 to $18.00. Small Boys' Blouse Suits, $3.50 to $12.00. Sailor Suits, $2.50 to $6.00.

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S. E. Cor. Sixth & Market Sts., Philadelphia.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Trade Mark. QUALITY PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

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March 27, 1885.-tf.

LORETTO HOUSE,

(Formerly known as the Myers House)
LORETTO, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.
JOSEPH F. DURBIN, Proprietor.

☞ Sample Room for Salesmen and good stabling for horses. ☜ TERMS MODERATE.
Feb. 20.-3m.

ENCOURAGE
HOME INDUSTRY.

The attention of buyers is respectfully invited to my large stock of
ELEGANT FURNITURE,
— CONSISTING OF —
Parlor and Chamber Suits,
WARDROBES, SIDEBOARDS,
Centre, Extension and Breakfast Tables,
CHAIRS, CUPBOARDS, SINKS,
BED SPRING MATTRESSES,
and in fact nearly everything pertaining to the Furniture business. Also, any goods in that line manufactured in the United States sold at the lowest catalogue prices.

Upholstering, Repairing and Painting
of all kind of Furniture. Chairs, Lounges, &c., promptly and satisfactorily attended to. Ware room on High street, opposite the Congregational church. Please call and examine goods whether you wish to purchase or not.

E. B. CRESSWELL.
Ebensburg, April 18, 1884.-1y.

R. L. JOHNSTON, W. J. BUCK, A. W. BUCK.
Johnston, Buck & Co.,
BANKERS,
Ebensburg, Pa

Money Received on Deposit
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE
AT ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.
DRAFTS on the Principal Cities
Bought and Sold and a
General Banking Business Transacted.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.
Ebensburg, April 4, 1884.-tf.

INCORPORATED IN 1857.
STRICTLY ON MUTUAL PLAN.
PROTECTION MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMP'NY
OF EBENSBURG, PA.
Premium Notes now in force - $160,000
Only 7 Assessments in 28 Years.
Good FARM PROPERTIES
ESPECIALLY DESIRED.
NO STEAM RISKS TAKEN.
GEO. M. READE, President.
T. W. DICK, Secretary.
Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1881.-1y.

SALESMEN WANTED.

By the Introducers of HANCOCKS RASPBERY.

Only those need apply who can devote their entire time and attention to the work. The business easily learned. Our men succeed where others fail.

Growers of a Full Line of Fruits and Ornamentals. Good opening for honest, energetic men. Address I. R. G. CHASE, & CO., *Philadelphia, Penn'a.*
March 27.-6t.

FOR SALE!
Clydesdale Stallions and Galloway Bulls. The best in America. All from registered sires in Scotland. All registered and pedigree furnished. Prices Low and Terms Easy. Address
McKAY BROS., Brookside Farm, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

AGENTS WANTED for DR. SCOTT'S Corsets. Sample free to those becoming agents. No risk, quick sales. Territory given, satisfaction guaranteed. Address DR. SCOTT, 842 Broadway St., N. Y.
March 13, 1m.

I WILL PAY $2.50 PER DAY
To all who work for me at home. No money to pay me. Send postal card to W. W. RIDOUT, Louisville, Ky.
March 13.-1m.

SALESMEN WANTED TO SOLICIT orders for Nursery Stock—Fruit and Ornamental. A splendid line of new and choice kinds. Liberal pay and steady employment given to reliable, enterprising men. ☞ Write for terms, etc., to *THOMAS W. BOWMAN, Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.*

MORE Two Cents. Wonder-Books

"WHAT is the World coming to? The poor man is now on an equality with the richest, so far as books are concerned."—*Central Baptist*, St. Louis.

A HAPPY MAN. "Give a man this taste (for good books), and the means of gratifying it, and you can hardly fail of making a happy man. You place him in contact with the best society in every period of history, with the wisest, the wittiest, the tenderest, the bravest, and the purest characters which have adorned humanity."—SIR JOHN HERSCHEL.

Elzevir Library. Dainty little books, always unabridged, in large type, and in neat paper covers. The prices include postage:

1	Rip Van Winkle, Irving	20c	
2	The Burning of Rome, Farrar	20c	
3	Sea-Serpents of Science, Wilson	20c	
4	Enoch Arden, Alfred Tennyson	20c	
5	Frederick the Great, Macaulay	20c	
10	Queen Mabel, etc., Ellen T. Alden	20c	
11	Life of Sir Isaac Newton, Parton	20c	
12	Wood Notes, Wayside, Williams	20c	
14	Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Illus	10c	
15	American Humorists—King	20c	
17	American Humorists.—Holmes	20c	
18	Cricket on the Hearth. Dickens	10c	
19	American Humorists. Lowell	40c	
20	American Humorists. A. Ward	20c	
21	American Humorists. Mark Twain	20c	
23	Deserted Village, etc., Goldsmith	20c	
26	Cosmo's Saturday Night, etc. Burns	20c	
28	Songs of Seven, etc. Jean Ingelow	20c	
36	Schiller's Song of the Bell, etc.	20c	
147	Great Thoughts from Greek Authors. Euripides, R. S. Cressy	20c	
146	The same: Demosthenes, Diogenes	20c	
145	The same: Pericles, Greek Orators	20c	
144	The same: Aristophanes, etc.	20c	
143	The same: Æschylus, Anacreon, etc.	20c	
142	Roman Mothers. Arnold	10c	
141	Physical Education. Spencer	15c	
140	Moral Education. Herbert Spencer	15c	
139	Intellectual Education. Spencer	15c	
138	What Knowledge is of Most Worth. Herbert Spencer	15c	
137	Progress of the World Classes. Robert Giffin, LL.D.	40c	
136	The War for the Union. W. Phillips	40c	
135	Wendell Phillips on Toussaint, Geo. Wm. Curtis	20c	
134	Numbers. Matthew Arnold	20c	
132	On Liberty. John Stuart Mill	15c	
131	Rokeby. Sir Walter Scott	80c	
130	Milton. T. Babington Macaulay	50c	
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121	Scenes of Peace, Peace Forever. Green-wood	20c	
120	The Raven, etc. Edgar A. Poe	20c	
119	Ethics of the Dust. John Ruskin	10c	
118	Crown of Wild Olive. John Ruskin	10c	
117	Sesame and Lilies. John Ruskin	10c	
116	Luther Anecdotes. Dr. Macaulay	50c	
115	Luther's Table Talk. Dr. Macaulay	50c	
114	Life of George Muller. Mrs. Muller	50c	
113	The Understanding. John Locke	10c	
112	The Battle of Waterloo. R. S. Cressy	20c	
111	The Battle of

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - APRIL 10, 1885.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There and the Other Place.

—Mud.

—Trim your trees and vines.

—Court adjourned on Wednesday evening.

—For canned goods go to the Sugar Bowl.

—For choice groceries go to the Sugar Bowl.

—The Jackson township oil well is down 970 feet.

—Judge White, of Indiana, was in town on Tuesday last.

—Next Thursday is Arbor day. Don't forget to plant a tree.

—The Poor Directors held their regular monthly meeting on Monday last.

—Wednesday, May 6th, has been fixed upon as the day for holding a special Argument Court.

—It is said that a Chicago man compels his daughter to eat an onion before going to the skating rink.

—J. G. Cotton, of East Huntingdon, Westmoreland county, has a carp pond covering an acre and a half.

—Hugh Wier, Esq., of the Pittsburg bar, was here on Tuesday, being concerned in the case of O'Neill vs. Kittanning Insurance Company.

—A lump of coal fell on Ralph Tombs, a Johnstown miner on Tuesday last, striking him on the side of the head and cutting off his right ear.

—The trial of John Gardner, for the murder of his father-in-law, George Warfel, will come up before the Huntingdon county court next week.

—Mrs. Tillie Lake, formerly of this place, was married on Tuesday afternoon at Altoona, to Mr. Frank Kline, of Malvern, Carroll county, Ohio.

—The bill allowing one dollar a day to teachers who attend county institutes in addition to their time, was killed in committee a few days since at Harrisburg.

—Arrangements will be made to observe Arbor Day in Ebensburg. Trees will be planted in the school grounds and appropriate exercises will be conducted.

—A Bedford county cow is reported to have recently given birth to a calf which weighed one hundred and seventeen pounds when it was thirty six hours old.

—The secret art of beauty lies not in cosmetics, but is only in pure blood and a healthy performance of the vital functions, to be obtained by using Burdock Blood Bitters.

—A cat belonging to the Drennan family, of Fulton township, Lancaster county, died a few days since at the age of twenty-six years. She was the mother of 175 kittens.

—James E. Neason, Esq., of Altoona, at one time a resident of Clearfield township, and who served one term as County Commissioner, paid our town a visit on Tuesday last.

—The new altar for St Benedict's Catholic church at Carrolltown arrived at the station here on Monday last. It was made at Munich, Germany, and was enclosed in thirteen large boxes.

—The tea party and festival held at Gallitzin on Monday evening for the benefit of the new Catholic church at that place was a successful affair, and the proceeds netted something near $500.

—Several letters from correspondents arrived too late this week to appear in our columns. An unusual amount of advertising crowded us to such a degree that it was impossible to get them in.

—The tavern license granted to Mrs. Christina Foster, for the Cambria House in this place, was transferred by the Court on Monday last to Mr. John Bender, the present occupant of the house.

—The National Guard will hold brigade camps this year, division encampments being only allowed on alternate years. General Beaver will select the place for the second brigade encampment.

—Daniel Laughman, Esq., of Altoona, has been nominated by Governor Pattison as a member of the mining commission to revise the mining and ventilation laws in the bituminous coal regions in this State.

—On Saturday, April 18th instant, Mr. John A. Schwab will sell at public sale at his livery stable in Loretto a lot of horses, carriages, buggies, harness and a lot of other articles. Don't fail to attend.

—The Clearfield *Citizen* says that a Du Bois woman sold her husband's best pair of pants to get money to buy a pair of roller skates and so the old gentleman has to stay at home from church on Sundays.

—The store of Isaac Michaels in Belsano was burglarized on Wednesday night and goods to the amount of about fifty dollars were carried away. A considerable sum of money was overlooked by the thieves.

—Mrs. Margaret Jones, a former resident of this place, but for a number of years latterly residing in Zanesville, Ohio, accompanied by her son Dayton E., are at present on a visit to friends and relatives in this place.

—The timely discovery of the flames issuing from the roof of the blacksmith shop of W. H. Jones, at Chest Springs the other day prevented a conflagration that might have proved serious. As it was the loss was inconsiderable.

—Bennie Cooper, who resides in Johnstown, while going to his home on Wednesday night of last week was shot in the left side by an unknown man who met him on the road. The wound was probed, but the ball could not be found.

—Dr. Kessler's English Cough Remedy, McDonald's Worm Powders, Improved Liver Pills, and Blood Purifier, Dr. King's New Discovery, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Eclectric Bitters, can be bought at cost at Dr. Zimmerman's drug store.

—On Tuesday last J. Perry & Son of Chest Springs, shipped seven fine horses to the State of Maine. Among the lot was one valued at $500. William Perry took charge of them and is to deliver them to Mr. Eben Nutter, of Portland, Maine.

—The residence of Mr. Isaac Yoder, of Conemaugh township, Somerset county, was struck by lightning on Sunday last. Several persons were severely shocked and one lady rendered unconscious for several hours but none were fatally injured.

—The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., manufacturers of photographic apparatus and materials. Amateurs desirous of learning the business can get a book with full instructions for 50 cents.

—The Butler county court last week granted only twenty one out of seventy-seven hotels and restaurant licenses applied for, and those refused license to sell liquor are seeking for a precedent to carry their grievance to the Supreme Court.

—About two million feet of logs, mostly hemlock, passed down the river at Williamsport on Monday, together with considerable ice. A small number of logs were caught there. The boom has been hung, and it is thought that all the logs that come hereafter can be held.

—Mr. Frank Powers has been appointed ticket agent at Cresson, in place of Mr. William Corbett who resigned some time ago, to take effect on the 15th instant. Mr. Powers has heretofore been the assistant to Mr. Corbett and will make a competent and obliging agent.

—Miss Bella Cousley was killed on Sunday last in Pittsburg by a falling sign blown down by the wind. Agnes John-on was severely, and Dennis McCarty slightly injured. The sign was blown from the Catholic book store of John J. Murphy, who at one time resided in Johnstown.

—A new schedule on the Pennsylvania railroad and its branches, went into effect on Sunday last. The trains on our branch now leaves and returns as follows: Leaves Ebensburg 7:05 A. M. returning at 9:40; leaves at 10 A. M. and returns at 12:15 M.; leaves at 3 P. M. and returns at 6:35 P. M.

—George A. Berry, Esq., a prominent citizen of Bradford, and who at one time resided in this place where he studied law with F. A. Shoemaker, Esq., has become insane and was last week taken to the insane asylum at Warren, Pa. Losses in business is said to have been the cause of his insanity.

—Don't fail to attend the carnival at the Cambria Skating rink this Friday evening. The Dauntless Fire Company deserve all the encouragement that can be given them, and as the proceeds are intended for the purchase of a hose carriage for the benefit of the town they should be liberally patronized.

—Mr. C. H. Kemp will sell at public sale at Belmont Cottage, on Saturday, April 18th, a lot of personal property consisting of wagons, harness, plows, harrows, chains, shovels, forks, etc., hay by the ton, and a lot of household and kitchen furniture. Sale to commence at one o'clock when a reasonable credit will be given.

—The following licenses, which were held over on the third Monday of March, were granted on Monday last: Joseph Dashner, eating house, Gallitzin borough; Griffith Bonner, tavern, Gallitzin borough; Daniel McKenna, tavern, Tunnelhill borough; Martin Logan, tavern, Cambria borough; Philip Miller, eating house, Susquehanna township.

—The opinion is general that if war does break out between England and Russia, and it has been threatening for some time, yet in spite of that fact John Owens will continue to sell at his store on High street, all kinds of boots and shoes, dry goods, groceries, provisions, and all kinds of canned goods at the very lowest prices. Give him a call.

—Our borough schools will close to-day (Friday) after a successful term of seven months. The pupils as a general thing have made good progress and their attendance during the term has been better than heretofore. The teachers have proven themselves skillful and able instructors and have performed their duties satisfactory to the directors and parents and won the esteem and respect of their pupils.

—On Sunday last Mrs. Baldridge, a resident of Westmoreland county, committed suicide by shooting herself with a revolver, the ball penetrating her stomach. She had been twice married and separated from her second husband about a year ago. She was aged about forty-five years, and was possessed of considerable property, owning the farm on which she resided. She had been suffering from melancholia for some time.

—The landlord of the only licensed house at Cherrytree, Indiana county, is out in a card in last week's *Record*, giving his intended schedule for doing business. Among other regulations, "The general or retail trade he limits to two drinks per man."—That will allow the Cherrytree fellows one drink on the Fourth of July and the other about Christmas. That is what we call a long time between drinks and would suggest by way of improvement that he gives them an extra every time there is a rafting flood in the river.

—Court Crier H. J. Crouse met with what might have proved a serious accident at the jail on Monday last. He was performing a piece of work that required considerable sleight and skill and had two of the prisoners to assist him. They being but novices in the business they were given that part of the work that required more strength than knowledge, but at the critical moment their strength failed and Mr. Crouse who had a knife in his right hand was struck on the right arm and the blade of the knife driven into his left arm, coming within an inch of severing the radial artery. Mr. Crouse is compelled to carry his arm in a sling.

—A country editor "who has been there himself," thus describes his class: "The country editor is a man who reads the newspapers, writes on most any subject, sticks type, folds papers, makes up mails, runs errands, saws wood, works in the garden, is blamed for thousands of things he never thought of, works hard all day, helps poor people into office who forget all about it afterward, and very frequently gets cheated out of half his earnings. He puffs and does more to build up the town than any one else, and the miser and the fogy are benefited, yet they will not take his paper, will borrow it, read it and cuss the old fool of an editor.

—It is now authoritatively stated that the South Pennsylvania Railroad will be completed by May 1st, 1886. Work at present is confined principally to the tunnels, of which there are sixteen. Six of these are each one mile in length, and these are all over half completed, while the smaller ones are practically finished. It is under consideration to alter the route somewhat from the one first proposed in the neighborhood of Pittsburg. By the new route the road will enter that city by means of the Pittsburg & Youghiougheny Railroad, controlled by the Lake Shore, joining that road at West Newton. So far the amount expended in construction is estimated to be $1,700,000.

—Don't fail to attend the apron and necktie carnival and the festival for the benefit of the Dauntless Fire Company, of this place, on this (Friday) evening. The Germania Band and Orchestra of Johnstown, under the leadership of Professor Henry O'Shea, have been secured for the occasion, and all who attend may expect to hear most excellent music. All ladies taking part in the skating are requested to wear a fancy apron, and the gentlemen a fancy necktie. Premiums will be awarded to the lady and gentleman wearing the most conspicuous of these articles. Skating will cease at ten o'clock, after which all who wish will have ample opportunity for tripping the light fantastic to their heart's content. Extensive arrangements have also been made to furnish everything for refreshments at the festival in Armory Hall, where supper, oysters, ice cream, etc., will be served. Let all attend who can and give the fire laddies the desired assistance to raise means to purchase their hose carriage. The carnival will open at 7 o'clock. Grand march at 8:15. Admission, 25 cents. Use of skates, 25 cents.

A Dead Body Found Near South Fork.

On Wednesday morning of this week, as Mr. John Smay and a boy by the name of Funk were fishing along the river a short distance from South Fork, near the viaduct, their attention was directed by the barking of a small dog to a large hollow log, a short distance from the river. Upon going to the place, they were horrified to find the head of a man exposed at one end of the log, his body and lower limbs extending in the enclosure. They drew the body from its resting place, and with assistance conveyed it into South Fork, where a jury was obtained and an inquest held the same afternoon. The body of the unknown man was found to be well dressed, but nothing could be found on his person to learn his name or to where he belonged. The body measured five feet six inches; light sandy hair, whiskers slightly gray. Some weeks ago, two strangers stopped at the hotel at South Fork, and the landlord is of the opinion that the body found on Wednesday, very much resembles one of the men who stopped with him. The inquest was concluded on Thursday morning and the body buried at Summerhill by order of Poor house Director Rorabaugh.

A POSITIVE GUARANTEE is given that every article sold at the Golden Eagle Clothing House, Altoona, Pa., is lower in price than the same quality and make can be bought elsewhere. And remember, right here, that it makes no difference how low a price other clothiers may ask for their goods, or what inducements they may offer for your patronage the prices will always be lower at the GOLDEN EAGLE CLOTHING HOUSE, 1301 Eleventh avenue, Altoona, Pa.

ARGUMENT COURT.

Court met on Monday with President Judge K. L. Johnston and Associate Judges Masters and Flanagan on the bench. The following cases were argued:

Joseph B. Arble vs. S. M. Clark. Motion for a new trial. Refused.

Samuel Reese vs. J. C. Bole and Silas Goughnour. Rule to show cause. Continued.

Hipps & Lloyd vs. S. A. Laferty. Scire Facias. Continued.

Henry Bloom vs Ludwig Zinn. Rule to show cause, etc. Rule discharged and amendment allowed without prejudice.

W. Lee Woodcock vs. John Howell. Rule to show cause, etc. Continued.

William M. Dodson vs. Catherine Hoffman. Rule to show cause, etc. Rule discharged.

Reigle, Scott & Co. vs. F. M. George. (Endorser) Rule to show cause. Continued.

John Wagner vs. D. A. Luther, Sheriff. Rule to show cause, etc. Rule absolute.

M. W. Kelm & Co. vs. Robert Henderson, Hugh Greenwood and Jacob Trefts. Rule to show cause. Settled.

J. L. Smith vs. Conrad Kelm. Report of Commissioner. Continued.

Hiram Shaffer vs. Wm. F. Cook, Eliza Pickworth and John E. Strayer. Rule to show cause. Rule absolute. Judgment opened and Eliza Pickworth admitted to her defence. An issue to be framed in which Hiram Shaffer shall be plaintiff and Eliza Pickworth defendant, to be tried without pleadings upon its merits.

J. Swank & Co. vs. John Hutzeru, et al. Rule to show cause. Continued.

Schoonaker & Lang vs. Samuel Bheam. Rule to show cause. Continued.

James C. Murray vs. William P. Vanaken. Rule to show cause. Order to make sale refused.

Use Smith, Monroe & Co. vs. Adam Myers and M. A. McGonigle. Rule to show cause. Continued.

John Thomas vs. Adam Myers and M. A. McGonigle. Rule to show cause. Continued.

J. J. Seelar vs. Edmund Miller, et ux. Rule to show cause. Continued.

J. J. Seelar vs. Edmund Miller, et ux. Rule to show cause. Continued.

Irvin Rutledge, Plaintiff in in Error vs. David Koontz, Defendant in Error. Certiorari. Proceedings affirmed.

James A. Porter vs. Andrew Long and Alex Long. Rule to show cause. Continued.

Daniel Eldridge vs. Adolph M. Hindle. Report of Commissioner. Continued.

George Crook, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Abraham Noel, Defendant in Error. Certiorari. Continued.

Gallitzin Borough vs. Commissioners of Cambria County. Appeal. Continued.

Petition of electors of East Taylor township to change place of holding elections. And now, April 7th, petition having been read and duly considered, it is ordered and decreed that an election shall be held at the usual place of holding elections in said township on the day of the next general election to decide in what house the future elections in said township shall be held. Notice to be given and election conducted as required by law.

Rule on J. A. Hendricks to show cause, etc. Continued.

Road from Frankstown road near Singer's to Scalp Level turnpike, in Stonycreek township. Rule to show cause. Continued.

Exceptions to road from Dan. Ryan's to Phippsburg road, in Dean township. Exceptions dismissed.

Exceptions to road from Lilly's to Cresson, in Washington township. Continued.

The Act of Some Heartless Mother.

On Friday last the widow of Mr. John Handcuff who was murdered last fall a year by Michael Mahon, who resides about 1 mile east of the Summit on the turnpike, on getting up on that morning between five and six o'clock, found a basket at her door which on being examined was found to contain a female infant about ten days old. As Mrs. Handcuff did not feel disposed to take charge of the child she procured a horse and buggy and brought the basket and child up to the almshouse. Steward Lilly could not receive the child without a proper commitment when she came to town for the purpose of having it committed by 'Squire Kinkead, but on consulting the 'Squire she found she would have to have other testimony and was compelled to return with the child to Gallitzin where she left the child in charge of 'Squire Stevens, and on Saturday last after the proper information was made, the child was committed to the almshouse by Justice F. J. Parrish. The little waif was brought up on Saturday morning by Constable George Gutwald. Who the heartless mother can be that thus abandoned her child is not at present known, but parties in the neighborhood seem to think that it will not remain long a mystery.

Recent Deaths.

Mr. John Duncan died at the almshouse on Monday last, aged about 70 years. He was a native of Indiana county, but had latterly lived in Johnstown, from which place he was sent to the almshouse.

Joseph Daily, of Conemaugh Borough, died at his residence in that place on Monday last, aged about 72 years. He was a native of Ireland but came to this country when a young man and resided on a farm in Allegheny township for many years. He served as Poor Director during the years 1866 7-8 and afterwards moved to Conemaugh borough, where he resided up to the time of his death.

Mrs. Thomas Murphy, of Altoona, died in that city on Monday last, aged 32 years. The deceased was a daughter of Mr. Michael Kearney, of Altoona, a sister of Messrs. Daniel and Bernard Kearney, two well known conductors in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and a niece of Messrs. Bernard and John McColgan, of Wilmore. She leaves a husband and five small children, the oldest of whom is but eight years of age, to mourn her loss.

Glasgow Items.

Last week there was very high water in Clearfield creek. The ice moved out without doing any serious damage as we have yet heard, though it was very heavy. Timber rafts have been dropped down the stream but can't say how far, whether they reached Lock Haven or not. We are told that good timber is bringing a fair price.

Mr. Editor, can't you furnish us with some news about the Clearfield and Cresson Railroad? We have something in that road and we are afraid it is in so far that we will never get it out.

Our schools down this way are closing gradually. Most of them are closing with an exhibition, of how many dialogues, declamations and essays they learned during the term, and not how much geography, grammar and algebra, to say nothing of the other studies. I fear if I was to go around to the schools of this locality whether more than half of them could tell me how many feet there is in a board 16 feet long and 14 inches broad, or not. They didn't have time to study such things. FARMER.

Honorably Acquitted.

Mr. Ferguson, a school teacher in the northern end of Westmoreland county, was on trial before the directors on the charges of incompetency, using improper language, whipping his pupils on the head, and bragging that he could lick any man in the township. Mr. Ferguson was acquitted, as the following official record, drawn up by the secretary of the board of school directors will show:

"February the 6" "1 885

"By order of the President the Board met at S——School bous to setel some Trouble or chardes Brot up against the theather J. Ferghoson and the bord herd the case and considered the charges Witness were not wery strong and the board woted unanermus in Mr. Ferghosons favor."

THE Illinois high license law of 1883, which fixes the minimum license fee for dram shops at $500, and for malt liquors at $150 only in cities, towns and villages, and authorizes county boards to grant license on like terms upon petition of the legal voters of any town or precinct, has diminished the number of saloons in Chicago from 1,000 to 500, while the revenue is increased a million dollars. In nineteen other cities and towns there were, before the enforcement of the high license, 733 saloons, yielding a revenue of $89,950. There are now in these places only 468 saloons, but the revenue has been increased to $254,000. The new system has shut up the low groggeries which were resorts of vile characters, and the consequence is less crime and drunkenness. The number of arrests have fallen off and drunkenness has decreased in the larger cities by 30 per cent. There is also an improvement in the quality of the men who keep the saloons.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

"Richer Than Crœsus."

"Now the only Crœsus that I envy is he who is reading a better book than this," exclaims Philip Gilbert Hamerton over a choice volume. Thousands of others, lovers of good books, rejoice in the same way, daily, over the choice books of the "Literary Revolution," published at such marvelously low prices that he who chooses can become a "Crœsus." Read Mr. Alden's advertisements which appear regularly in our columns. They are worth reading.

ARBOR DAY CELEBRATION.

The Governor of the State, Robert E. Pattison, has appointed Thursday, April 16, 1885, to be observed throughout the Commonwealth as "Arbor Day." The State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dr. E. E. Higbee, has urgently requested each County Superintendent in the State, to make an effort to have the schools under his jurisdiction worthily observe Arbor Day, and teachers and directors are requested to encourage and assist in tree-planting exercises. In accordance with the proclamation of the Governor, and the instructions of the State Superintendent, I am persuaded to call upon the teachers and directors of the public schools of Cambria county to organize and co-operate for the proper observance of Arbor Day.

You are requested to select such trees for planting as grow well in your immediate vicinity—maple, walnut, dogwood, birch, locust, willow, etc., and also shrubbery and vines—to give variety and increase the attractiveness and general appearance of school grounds.

The exercises of Arbor Day may be formal or informal; the essential purpose being the *planting* of trees, shrubbery and vines. Solicit the assistance and co-operation of the people and patrons of the different school districts, especially should the pupils of our schools, the boys and girls, be encouraged to take a prominent part in the exercises of the day. Readings, recitations and songs by pupils; addresses by teachers, directors and citizens, will render the occasion more interesting and impressive. The *School Journal* for March and April contains many valuable suggestions for those who expect to have appropriate literary exercises connected with the planting of trees.

Should the appointed day prove inclement and unfit for the work, postpone the exercises until the following Saturday. The proclamation of the Governor aims to encourage the planting of trees at home, in school grounds and public places. The time of planting need not, however, be confined to Arbor Day. While it is expected that the day appointed will be generally observed, the planting of trees may be continued during the planting season

Teachers and directors are requested to report to the County Superintendent, after the planting season has passed, as to the number of trees planted in their respective districts, with a report of the exercises of Arbor Day, and the interest manifested in the planting of trees and the ornamentation of school grounds. This report will be forwarded to the State Superintendent with the general report of the schools of the county, at the close of the school year.

LEWIS STRAYER, Co. Supt.

An Act

Relating to the study of physiology and hygiene in the public schools of the Commonwealth, and educational institutions receiving aid from the Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That physiology and hygiene which shall in each division of the subject so pursued, include special reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics upon the human system, shall include in the branches of study now required by law to be taught, in the common schools, and shall be introduced and studied as a regular branch by all pupils in all departments of the public schools of the Commonwealth, and in all educational institutions supported wholly or in part by money from the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of county, city, borough superintendents and boroughs of all educational institutions, receiving aid from the Commonwealth, to report to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, any failure, neglect on the part of boards of school directors, boards of school controllers, boards of education and boards of all educational institutions receiving aid from the Commonwealth, to make proper provision in any and all of the schools or districts under their jurisdiction, for instruction in physiology and hygiene, which in each division of the subject so pursued, gives special reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics upon the human system as required by this act, and such failures on the part of directors, controllers, boards of education and boards of educational institutions receiving money from the Commonwealth thus reported, or otherwise satisfactorily proven, shall be deemed sufficient cause for withholding the warrant for State appropriation of school money to which such district or educational institution would otherwise be entitled.

SEC. 3. No certificate shall be granted any person to teach in the public schools of the Commonwealth or in any of the educational institutions receiving money from the Commonwealth after the first Monday of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, who has not passed a satisfactory examination in physiology and hygiene with special reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics upon the human system.

SEC. 4. All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Roman Catholics Massacred.

The steamship Oceanic arrived at San Francisco, Cal., on Monday afternoon with Yokohama news of March 21. The Shanghai (China) *Mercury* says that the Viceroy of the Yunan and Kweichong provinces had issued a decree commanding the destruction of all Roman Catholic convents. The decree also ordered all Roman Catholic converts and all foreigners killed. Reports had reached Shanghai that several Roman Catholic settlements had already been destroyed, and several hundred converts had already been killed. The village Kinyaping, two days' journey from Toli, had been destroyed and four converts and two priests killed. The only reason assigned by the Chinese Viceroy for the massacre was that the Roman Catholics were going to revolt against the Chinese Government. Fire at Tokio March 16 destroyed 1,200 buildings, and over 1,000 families were rendered homeless.

Ladies Wanted.

A lady is wanted in every city and village, also ladies to travel and solicit orders for Madame Wood's Corsets and Corded Corset Waists. Agents are making from twenty to fifty dollars a week.

Send for circulars and price list to B. Wood, 64 South Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

OBITUARY.

LITZINGER.—Died, at his residence in Clearfield township, on Saturday, April 4, 1885, Mr. John M. Litzinger, aged about 55 years.

DOUGHERTY.—In this place, on Wednesday, April 1, 1885, Mrs. Mary Dougherty, wife of Mr. John Dougherty, aged 85 years. The deceased, whose maiden name was Brookbank, came to this county with her father's family, shortly before the commencement of the war of '61, from Washington county, Maryland, and settled on a tract of land on what was then known, and is sometimes still called the Frankstown road, at the foot of the western slope of the mountain and about four miles southeast of Wilmore. Her father died in 1820, leaving behind him four sons and six daughters, all of whom are dead with the exception of her sister, Mrs. Susan Rhey, of this place, who is the oldest woman in the town and next to the husband of the deceased, is its oldest inhabitant. The deceased was married to John Dougherty by Rev. Demetrius A. Gallitzin in 1821, in the old frame Catholic church at Loretto. During the last fifteen years, or near about that time, the deceased has been bed-ridden, not, however, at any time suffering any great amount of pain, but in such a helpless condition as to require constant care and assistance. In addition to her other physical infirmities she was afflicted soon after she was compelled to take to her bed, with that most irreparable of all losses, the failure of her eyesight. Through all these lonely and dreary years of her confinement out to bed she was faithfully, both in the daytime and at night, attended by her eldest daughter Anne, whose sad death almost at her mother's bedside from sheer exhaustion caused by constant watching and loss of sleep, it was our mournful duty to announce only one month ago. Her loss no doubt hastened her mother's death, which in any event was not far off, for she fretted and mourned after her continually, calling upon her by name only a short time before her death to come to her side. She was a good mother and a faithful wife—possessed a heart overflowing with womanly kindness, was always ready to minister to the wants of her friends and neighbors, and during her sixty-four years of wedded life, a much longer period than is usually allotted to mortals, enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew her. Four sons, one of whom resides in Missouri, another in Kansas, and two in this place, and a married daughter, of Bradford, McKean county, but who is now here, survive her. Her remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery on Saturday afternoon. May her soul rest in peace.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

The powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of the low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., NEW YORK

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of Sundry writs of Fieri Facias, alias Fieri Facias and Vend. Expon. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Mansion House, in Johnstown,

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1885,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate to wit:

All the right, title and interest of Edwin Bishop, of, in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the township of Lower Yoder, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on the township road 95 feet and running back 143 feet to property of Edmund Bishop, having an alley on the northwest, and lot of Edmund Bishop on the southeast, having thereon erected a two-story plank house and other outbuildings not now occupied. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Edmund Bishop.

Also: All the right, title and interest of Eliza Peckworth, of, in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the township of Stonycreek, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on the Bedford pike 63 feet and running back to an alley 176 feet, having an alley or street on the northwest and lot of George Eichenseihr on the southeast, having thereon erected a two-story frame house and frame stable, now in the occupancy of Eliza Peckworth and Mrs. —Mahon. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suits of Alexander Reck and B. F. Horner.

Also: All the right, title and interest of Stephen McGarvey, of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the village of Morrellville, in the township of Lower Yoder, in the county of Cambria, Pa., bounded on the north west by Chandler street, on the east by Garfield street, on the southwest by lot of James Heard, and west by an alley containing one acre more or less known as lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8, on Stephen McGarvey's plan, not now occupied.—Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of James O'Reilly for use Charles Zimmerman, Jr., and William M. Dodson.

Also: All the right, title and interest of James C. Berkey, of, in and to a certain half lot of ground situate in the village of Morrellville, Lower Yoder township, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Fairfield avenue and running back to an alley having an alley on the northwest and lot of ground of William Butler on the southwest, having thereon erected a two-story frame house and frame stable, now in the occupancy of James C. Berkey. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Charles Zimmerman, Jr.

Also: All the right, title and interest of James C. Berkey, of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Lower Yoder, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Jacob Strayer, Jacob J. Strayer and Edward Lewis, containing 53 acres, more or less, about 41 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a one and a half story log house and log barn, not now occupied. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Marshall & Weakland and Charles F. Kress.

Also: All the right, title and interest of Joseph Hegele, of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the village of Parkstown, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining land of David J. Horner on the west and south, Yodock Kaiser on the east and Conrad Worth on the northwest, containing 20 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a two-story log house, frame stable and other outbuildings, now in the occupancy of Andrew Kunkel. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Augustine Mayer.

Also: All the right, title and interest of James Kelly, of, in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the township of Conemaugh, county of Cambria, Pa., fronting on the Frankstown road and running back to lot of Charles Keiser and adjoining lot of Charles Kelly and Charles Keiser, having thereon erected a two-story frame house and outbuildings, now in the occupancy of James Kelly. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of T. F. Zimmerman.

Also: All the right, title and interest of Pat Connell, of, in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the township of Taylor, county of Cambria, Pa., fronting on the Ebensburg and Johnstown road and running back to an alley adjoining lands of Rodger McAwalley on the northeast and Thomas Govern on the southeast, having thereon erected a two-story frame house and outbuilding, now in the occupancy of Pat. Connell. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of James D. McLaughlin, Admini-trator *cum testamento annexo* of Peter Kearns, deceased.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down and the remaining two-thirds at the confirmation of the deed.

D. A. LUTHER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, April 7, 1885.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias Vend. Expon and Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Ebensburg, Pa., on

MONDAY, MAY 4, 1885,

At 1 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of H. T. Hertzog, of, in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Allegheny township, Cambria county, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of John Dougherty, on the east by lands of Jacob Nagle, and on the west by lands of James Eckenrode and others, containing 113 acres, more or less, and about 50 acres cleared, having thereon erected a two story log house and log barn and other outbuildings, not now occupied. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Mrs. Margaret Whelan.

Also: All the right, title and interest of Mary Ross, of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Blacklick, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of James White on the south, Thomas R. Williams on the west, Robert Ferguson on the north, and Thomas Jones on the east, containing 100 acres, more or less, about 80 acres cleared, having thereon erected one and a half story plank house and frame barn and water saw mill and one story house now in the occupancy of Mary Ross. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of I. N. Wissinger.

Also: All that certain steam saw mill building 60x20 feet with L 14x50 feet and the engine boilers, Muley saw mill, shingle mill, and other machinery thereon, and all the right, title and interest of J. H. Swan, John Swan and Anson Swan, trading as J. H. Swan & Co., of, in and to the ground covered thereby and as much other ground immediately adjacent thereto, as may be necessary for the ordinary and useful purpose of the same. Said building and mill being situate in White township, Cambria county, Pa., on land adjoining lands of Charles Kanstead, Charles McGough and others. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Charles F. Sheriff, agent.

Also: All the right, title and interest of John F. Glass, of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Reade township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Perry Troxell, Hannah Cash, Eliza Noble and John G. Gates, containing 50 acres, more or less, and being mostly unimproved. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of A. H. Fiske & Co., for use of Jones, Hoar & Co.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, and the remaining two-thirds at the confirmation of the deed.

D. A. LUTHER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Pa., April 7, 1885.

"I Have Suffered!"

With every disease imaginable for the last three years. Our Druggist, T. J. Anderson, recommending 'Hop Bitters' to me, I used two bottles! Am entirely cured, and heartily recommend Hop Bitters to every one. J. D. Walker, Buckner, Mo.

I write this as a Token of the great appreciation I have of your Hop * * * Bitters. I was afflicted With inflammatory rheumatism!!! For nearly Seven years, and no medicine seemed to do me any Good!!! Until I tried two bottles of your Hop Bitters, and to my surprise I am as well to-day as ever I was. I hope 'You may have abundant success' 'In this great and' Valuable medicine: Anyone! * * wishing to know more about my cure? Can learn by addressing me, E. M. Williams, 1103 16th street, Washington, D. C.

——I consider your Remedy the best remedy in existence For Indigestion, Kidney —*Complaint* 'And nervous debility. I have just' Returned 'From the south in a fruitless search for health, and find that your Bitters are doing me more Good! Than anything else; A month ago I was extremely 'Emaciated!!!' And scarcely able to walk. Now I am Gaining strength! and 'Flesh!' And hardly a day passes but what I am * * * * * * * complimented on my improved appearance, and it is all due to Hop Bitters! J. Wickliffe Jackson, —*Wilmington, Del.*

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of Cambria county in the matter of the return to the order of sale in the estate of Eleanor Trout, deceased.

Having been appointed Auditor to make distribution of the proceeds of said sale, and to hear and decide on the exceptions filed to the return of sale, notice is hereby given that I will sit at my office in Ebensburg, on Tuesday, April 28, 1885, at ten o'clock, a. m., to attend to the duties of said appointment at which time and place all persons interested may attend if they see proper, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

M. D. KITTELL, Auditor.

Ebensburg, Pa., April 10, '85.-c.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Having been appointed Auditor to report distribution in the lands of D. A. Luther, Sheriff of Cambria county, arising from sale of defendants personal property on Fi Fa. No. 5, June term, '85, George Rusline against H. T. Hertzog, and on other writs against same defendant, notice is hereby given that I will sit at my office in Ebensburg, Pa., on Wednesday, April 29, 1885, at ten o'clock, a. m., to attend to the duties of said appointment, at which time and place all persons interested may attend if they see proper.

M. D. KITTELL, Auditor.

Ebensburg, Pa., April 10, 1885.-c.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—B. B. Martin of Lancaster, Pa., has this day retired from the firm of John C. Martin & Co. The old firms affairs will be settled and the business continued at Portage as heretofore, by

JOHN C. MARTIN.

ARRIVED!

Goes, Merchant Tailor.

Hardware! Hardware!

IMPORTANT TO CITIZENS OF EBENSBURG AND VICINITY.

WE TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF INforming the people of Ebensburg and vicinity, that we have opened out in the Tudor building on High street, a new, large and complete stock of hardware of every description,

☞*MECHANICS' TOOLS, BUILDERS' HARDWARE,*
☞*FARM IMPLEMENTS, FORKS, SPADES, BLACKSMITH TOOLS, HORSE SHOES, HARROW PINS,*
☞*NAILS OF ALL KINDS, BAR IRON and STEEL,*
☞*HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, REVOLVERS, CUTLERY, GUNS, SHELLS,*
☞*CARTRIDGES, TWINES, CORDAGE, ETC.*

Referring to the above, we respectfully ask the citizens of Ebensburg and surrounding country for a share of their patronage. We have been regularly trained in the hardware business, have bought our goods for cash, and believe we can offer great inducements to those who desire to purchase.

E. DUFTON & SON.

EBENSBURG, April 3, 1885.

HARDWARE! TINWARE! STOVES!

$10,000 in Goods to be Sold at Reduced Rates.

HAVING purchased for cash, we sell for cash 15 per cent. lower than elsewhere. Our fine stock of

RANGES, COOK AND PARLOR STOVES,

THE WAGES OF SIN.

How the Criminal Population of Gotham Fee the Police Officials.

Since the overthrow of the Tweed ring New York City has had a comparatively honest government. The one blot upon it as administered is the collusion of the police with certain classes of what may be called the criminal population. It is an undisputed fact that in this great city certain forms of vice or law-breaking go undisturbed year in and year out because a money consideration is paid to the police officials. The minute that the payment of the money ceases that minute the place is closed. This may seem to be an unguarded or reckless assertion, but its truth will be instantly recognized in journalistic and political circles of this city. If the police alone profited by the collection of this blackmail money the levying of it would be stopped in a hurry, but the bulk of the cash is passed along up into the coffers of the political organizations, and there the whole business is protected. Why is it that the most notorious police captain in New York City is always set free, no matter what may be the charges against him? Why is it that he now sings his fingers at the new accusations made against him and says to reporters who call on him that the Police Commissioners cannot and will not put him out for not closing gambling houses in his precinct? Because he has paid more than $100 a month for the last ten years into the treasury of a most influential political organization and the politicians are strong enough to protect him. Not a gambling house or a house of questionable character nor a liquor saloon that keeps open after 1 o'clock in the morning and on Sundays but pays its assessment with absolute regularity, and not one of these places but expects to pay and is glad to pay rather than be molested. It has come to be to them in the nature of a tax or a license fee, and they charge it into expenses as much as they do gas or fuel. Not a young woman who walks the streets as a matter of business but pays the policeman on the beat for the privilege, and not a policeman thus paid but turns over a share of it to his superior officer. It has come to be a vast, widely extended evil, and how to prevent or lessen it is a problem worthy the most careful study. It is difficult to break up the practice for the reason that the arrangement is satisfactory to those most concerned. The gaming house or the place of ill repute has no forms of law to observe. It has simply to thrust a roll of greenbacks into the policeman's hands, and protection thereafter is insured. There is no bother about that. If a spasm of virtue seizes the Police Board, and shutting up of all such places ordered, the folks who have paid their assessment get ample notice, and are not caught. The police put every imaginable obstacle in the way of any other system, for the reason that they are well satisfied with the present system in which they so largely participate. Many a brown stone front between Fourteenth street and Forty-second gays as well as costly mansion, and well can it afford to do so when its weekly income is a thousand dollars. Let the house neglect for once to pay the assessment and you read about a raid upon it in the next morning's newspapers. The police of New York virtually blackmail the gamblers, liquor sellers, and unfortunates into paying thousands of dollars for the privilege of carrying on an unlawful business, and the business is known to exist by every city officer from the Mayor down, and is tacitly countenanced by one and all. So bodily are the arrangements carried out that the officer in charge makes a weekly round of the places and collect the cash. The salary of a police captain is comparatively small, yet the most of police captains are rich men ere they have held their places long. They not only retain a portion of the money collected, but they receive and accept valuable presents from the same sources whence comes the blackmail money and they convert the presents into cash or make good use of them. Such is the shameful corrupt condition of affairs when the officers of the law use their discretion as to whether the law shall be observed, especially when that discretion is influenced by the payment of money for the privilege of violating law, and when those only who pay are permitted to transgress.—*New York Cor.*

Sweet and Light Bread in Three Hours.

Not long ago a recipe was sent me, by which bread could be made and baked in three hours. We tried it and found it to be all it was claimed for it. The bread was sweet and light, and so much time and labor saved that I can heartily commend it.

To make the yeast, take twelve large potatoes, boil and mash them fine, then add one quart of boiling water, eleven quarts of cold water, three tablespoonfuls of scalded flour in one half pint of boiling water, three tablespoonfuls of salt, three tablespoonfuls of white sugar, and one cupful of good yeast or two dry yeast cakes. Keep it in a warm place until it is foamy and lively, then put into jugs, cork tightly and keep in a cool place. It should stand about thirty-six hours before bottling.

To make the bread, use one pint of this yeast to a loaf of bread, using nothing else to moisten the flour. Mix the dough soft, make it right up into loaves and put into pans, leaving plenty of room for it to rise. Bake as soon as it is light and your bread is done.

You can start this bread after breakfast and have it baked for dinner. I do not know how long this yeast will keep in hot weather, but think it would not be best to make more than half the quantity at a time after the weather gets warm.

AMANDA.

From the Bloody Ground.

TOLLESBORO, KY.

DR. S. B. HARTMAN & CO.—I keep the largest stock of medicines of any store in Lewis county, with the exception of a drug store in Vanceburg, our county seat, and am selling a great deal of your Peruna and Manalin. It is giving the best satisfaction of any medicine that I ever handled. In one case, our constable for this precinct, has been very sick and low spirited for a long time. For seven years he has tried all the doctors here, and we have some good ones, but they did him no good. After much persuasion I sold him two bottles of Peruna and Manalin. He took half of the medicine. I could see a great change in him, and now he is as sound a man apparently as there is in this vicinity, and says he is entirely well. He is a member one man, and is highly respected. He is satisfied that your medicine saved his life, after all the doctors and all medicines had failed. Being unacquainted with you, I refer you to John Shillito & Co. Attor, Pinckard & Co., and other business houses of Cincinnati.

R. L. GILLESPIE, P. M.

"You Know How it is Yourself."

There is not a particle of doubt but you have to this day a vivid recollection of the horrible, nauseating doses of worm-seed tea or syrups forced down your throat twenty years ago by an over-solicitous aunt or grandmother who pronounced your case worms. You will be able to appreciate a vermifuge like McDonald's celebrated worm powders. The most effective and reliable worm destroyer of the age. So easy and pleasant to take the patient will never know a medicine is being administered. Money refundnd to dissatisfied buyers. For sale by E. James.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & Co.,
Philadelphia Agents.

Wanted.

The worst case in Cambria county of scrofula, erysipelas, tetter or blood disease of any nature, inherited or acquired, to purchase one bottle of McDonald's great blood purifier or sarsaparillian alternative, use as directed and if not benefitted many times the value of its cost, your money will be Refunded. JOHNSTON, Holloway & Co., Philadelphia agents. Sold by E. James, Ebensburg. [5-9.-1y.*]

That

feeling of mental dullness, that troublesome bilious headache, fastidiousness as to food, and weary aching pain in the small of the back can all be gotten rid of by using one bottle of McDonald's Improved Liver Pills.

Physicians and druggists have given them their money back in numerous instances. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & Co., Philadelphia, "Agents." [5-9.-1y.*]

His Slippery Glass Eye.

"The Squire," says the author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," wore one glass eye and a wig. The glass eye was constantly slipping out of focus, and the wig turning around sideways on his head when he addressed the people of the Flat Creek District." Sad spectacle. Parker's Hair Balsam preserves and promotes the growth of the natural hair. It also restores the natural color to hair which has faded or become gray. Clean, elegant, beneficial, highly perfumed.

CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH and even Asthma immediately relieved by Acker's English Remedy. Sold under guarantee by E. James.

1885. 1885.

THE WEEKLY POST

Under a Democratic National Administration.

The Will of the People Vindicated and the Great Wrong Righted.

THE PITTSBURG WEEKLY POST

congratulates its Democratic readers on the dawn of a new year, under conditions that have not existed for a quarter of a century—

"Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring out the false, ring in the true."

Cleveland and Hendricks have been elected. After the fourth of March next there will be a Democratic administration at Washington, with great possibilities for the progress, prosperity and advancement of the country.

As THE POST has labored unceasingly for twenty-three years for these glorious results, so it will extend to the new administration a hearty greeting and a cordial support in the re-establishment of principles and policies vital to the public welfare, by reforming abuses, righting wrongs and asserting the supremacy of the Democratic faith. We are on the threshhold of important events and great changes. To a Democrat who aided in Cleveland's election, the future is full of interest and hope.

THE WEEKLY POST will aim to keep fully abreast of the times in everything relating to the incoming administration. Its policy at home and abroad will be intelligently discussed, generously supported or candidly and kindly criticised. No year in the history of this journal promises to be so replete with matters of interest to Democrats as the one which we are about to enter. The meeting of Congress, the declaration of the Presidential vote, the inauguration, the new Cabinet, the changes in the public service, the *opening up of the books*, all are of great concern. THE WEEKLY POST will furnish the earliest intelligence, with judicious comment from the old Democratic standpoint. Success will not hamper it any more than a quarter of a century of defeat impaired its energies.

The session of the Legislature, with a Reform Governor opposed by a Republican majority, promises to be fruitful of important issues and exciting incident. The coming session of Congress will be even more interesting in its broader field.

In all its varied departments, THE WEEKLY POST will aim at excellence and reliability. Its literary, miscellaneous, news and local departments will be maintained in their utmost efficiency, while the market reports will be prepared with greater care and precision than ever before and made absolutely reliable.

Now the time for Democrats everywhere to take hold, cement and strengthen the party and its chosen representatives, by extending the circulation of Democratic papers. We are no longer on the defensive—we are done with apologizing—the party to day stands for a majority of the American people, and in a few weeks it will be called on to administer the general Government. Truth is mighty and has prevailed.

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In Clubs of Five or over, one year, postage prepaid. 1 00
A free copy to every club of ten. Send for sample copies.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
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ALL AROUND OUR BIG RETAIL STORES.

Prices Away Down To-Day!

BLACK SILKS, COLORED SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,

Ladies' and Misses' Winter Wraps.
Mascottes, Jackets, Dolmans, Plush Coats, at $20.00 and upwards.
Seal Plush Sacques and Dolmans at reduced prices and only in the best quality.
Lace Curtains, Table Linens, Towels, Holiday Handkerchiefs by the Million.
Fancy Goods for the Holidays, now ready in great variety.

Largest Retail Establishment IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Samples and Prices Sent Promptly, on Application.

JOS. HORNE & CO'S
RETAIL STORES.
Penn Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ALL FOR NOTHING.

WHY THE DOCTOR WAS DISGUSTED, AND WHAT MIGHT HAVE DONE WITHOUT HIM.

"Well, wife," said Dr. E——, as he entered his house, which was situated in a cozy village in central New York, "I have been to see a patient who lives a dreary ride away down among the mountains, and all to no purpose whatever. The messenger said the man wouldn't live till morning, when the fact is he has been sick over two weeks. If the simpletons had only had sense enough to put a BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER on his stomach he would have been all right in an hour or two. But some folks are slow to learn," added the old physician, swallowing the cup of steaming tea his wife had just poured for him.

Dr. Benson was right; yet people do learn, even though slowly. The rapidly increasing use of Benson's plaster proves this beyond question, and the good druggists are certain to have a supply of their needless toil. In all diseases capable of being affected by a plaster Benson's acts efficiently and at once. The genuine have the word CAPCINE cut in the centre. Price 25 cents.

SEABURY & JOHNSON, Chemists, New York.

CATARRH Cream Balm

ELYS
Cleanses the Head. Allays Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste & Smell. A Quick & Positive Cure.

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied in each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price, 50 cts., by mail or at Druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS & SLEIGHS!

Carriage Making in all its Branches.
Painting, Trimming
and REPAIRING of all kinds done in the SHORTEST NOTICE and the LOWEST PRICES. Also, Planing, Sawing and Wood Turning with improved machinery. Also, all kinds of heavy work done. Carriage smith shop connected.

All parties trusting me with work will be honorably dealt with. All work warranted.

D. M. CHUTE.
Ebensburg, October 24, 1884.

THE COMPLETE HOME. Agents Wanted for this beautiful book. Nothing like it ever published. Now illustrations from new designs. Superbly bound. Sells at sight. Adapted to all classes. Terms liberal. Sample sheets free. Exclusive territory. Don't waste time by delay. Enter at once. Extraordinary inducements to agents. Apply now.
PEARL RIVER PUBLISHING & CO., 56 North 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Also other grand new Books and Bibles.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

SHORTHAND Pamphlets mailed free. Lingle's Compendium, $1. Lessons by mail, $5. Lingle's College of Shorthand, 1421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.—J. M. LINGLE.

ADVERTISERS by addressing GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., New York, can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of Advertising in American Newspapers. 100-Page Pamphlet, 10c.

BEST and CHEAPEST

Two Weekly Newspapers for the Price of One.

And the Best Daily at Low Rates.

The Harrisburg WEEKLY PATRIOT is a large eight page sheet and contains a greater variety of reading matter than any other paper published. It is newsy, spicy, instructive and entertaining.—The subscription price of the WEEKLY PATRIOT is $1.00 per annum cash in advance.

CLUBBING.

The WEEKLY PATRIOT and New York *Weekly Sun* will be sent to any address, post paid, one year for $1.90; the WEEKLY PATRIOT and New York *Weekly World* to any address, post paid, for one year for $1.90; the WEEKLY PATRIOT and the Philadelphia Saturday *Record*, post paid, for one year, $1.90; the WEEKLY PATRIOT and Philadelphia *Weekly Times*, post paid, one year for $1.85.—In all cases the cash must accompany the order.

THE DAILY PATRIOT

Is the only morning paper published at the State capital; the only morning paper outside of Philadelphia and Pittsburg that gets the complete Associated Press news, and that has a general system of special telegrams; and the only daily that reaches the interior towns of Pennsylvania before the Philadelphia and New York papers. The DAILY PATRIOT has been greatly improved in all its departments within the last six months and is now equal in all respects and superior in some to the dailies of the larger cities. Price by mail, $6.00 per annum in advance (or $7.00 if not paid in advance); $3.00 for six months, in advance; $1.50 for three months, in advance; 50 cents for one month, in advance. To clubs of ten, $5.00 per copy per annum; to clubs of ten, $4.50 per copy per annum, payable in advance. The DAILY PATRIOT and the Philadelphia *Daily Record* (Sunday edition excepted) will be sent one year to any address for $8.00 cash in advance. Send for specimen copies of the DAILY and WEEKLY PATRIOT. In remitting money for subscription send postoffice money order, check or draft.

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320 MARKET STREET,
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B. J. LYNCH,
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And Manufacturer and Dealer in
HOME AND CITY MADE
FURNITURE!
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,
LOUNGES, BEDSTEADS,
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1605 ELEVENTH AVENUE,
Between 16th and 17th Sts.,
ALTOONA, PA.

☞ Citizens of Cambria county and all others wishing to purchase honest FURNITURE, &c. at honest prices are respectfully invited to give us a call before buying elsewhere, as we are confident that we can save them every cent and please every taste. Prices the very lowest.

Altoona, April 16, 1880.-tf.

1794. 1883.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency
T. W. DICK,
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OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"
And other First Class Companies.
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Ebensburg, July 31, 1883.

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NORTHERN PACIFIC
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In Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

From Lake Superior to Puget Sound.

At prices ranging chiefly from $2 to $6 per acre, on 5 to 10 years' time. This is the Best Country for securing Good Homes now open for settlement.

FREE Land Free under the Homestead and Timber Culture Laws. NOTE —10,818,433 acres OF MORE THAN HALF of all the Public Lands disposed of in 1883, were in the Northern Pacific country. Books and Maps sent FREE, giving full information. Pacific Country, the Railroad Lands for Sale and the FREE Government Lands. Address, CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Comr., N. P. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

MEN and WOMEN AGENTS WANTED
To sell choice Nursery Stock. The finest new Grapes, Roses, Vines and Trees. Largest list. Inducements for stock sold. Applicants must give their whole time to the business. Good Salary and Expenses Paid. OUTFIT FREE. *No experience needed.* Address JAMES E. WHITNEY, NURSERYMAN, Rochester, N. Y. ☞ Name this paper.

KANSAS LANDS
In the heart of the great wheat, corn and stock growing section of the State.
FOR SALE.
The *Real Estate Reporter*, describing the country and lands for sale, sent free.
Address, A. B. MCCONNELL, Real Estate Agt., Former Agt. at Salina, Saline Co., Kas.
Youngstown, O. | Best Bank References given.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a lifelong study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now sending for a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage and receive free a costly box of goods that will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in the world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. [4-4,'84.-1y.*]

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

Good Pay for Agents. $100 to $200 per mo. made selling our Grand New Story, Famous and Decisive Battles of the World. Write to J. C. McCurdy & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY, or SHORT-HAND and Type-Writing *HERE*. Situations furnished. Address Valentine Bros., Janesville, Wis.

PATENTS Lenox, Simpson & Co., Washington D. C. No pay asked for patent until obtained. Write for Inventors' Guide. Describe case.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

Treatment of Colts—Fever and Ague Cure—A Cheap Poultry House.

It was formerly claimed by some that feeding oats to young colts ruined their feet, but that idea has exploded. There is much less danger of injury to the feet than the stomach from overfeeding, and as a rule more stomachs suffer for the want of grain than from overeating. The quantity of grain that can be profitably fed to a weanling by farmers in the country where hay is worth only from $10 to $12 per ton, and where the colt must depend solely upon pasturage from May till November, and perhaps later, cannot be determined by the quantity fed by those breeders whose colts are entered to trot at two and three years of age, and will have plenty of exercise during winter as well as extra feed during summer months. Possibly from two to three quarts of oats daily, with half that quantity of wheat bran, and all the choice early cut hay it will eat, will prove about as much as country farmers can profitably feed under ordinary circumstances. If the colt gets too much grain or concentrated food during the first winter, its stomach will not be properly distended, and, when turned to grass in the spring, it cannot eat enough to keep it in a thrifty condition, hence its growth is checked at a period when it is important that it should be increased. The feet of colts suffer much more for the lack of care in keeping them properly shaped by the aid of a rasp than from excessive feeding of grain. The feet of every colt should be examined and trimmed at least once a month, so as to keep all the toes properly shortened, thus preventing undue strain to the tendons, which in time is liable to result in serious lameness. The bottom of the feet should also be rasped, so as to be kept perfectly level. It requires some knowledge of the anatomy of the foot to do this properly, yet every farmer, by examing, can see when one side of the foot is becoming twisted out of shape, and, by exercising a little ingenuity, can, with a few properly applied strokes of the rasp, prevent defects, which, if not arrested, are sure to detract from the value of the animal when matured. In fact, many young colts suffer more from the want of a comfortable bed at night than from lack of feedd.

The following is said to be a sure cure for fever and ague: 2 oz best redbark, 1-2 oz cream of tarter, 60 cloves pounded fine. Mix well and divide into 24 powders. Take 4 first day after chill, 3 the second day, and 2 every day thereafter. Should be taken on empty stomach. It may be necessary to take half the receipt over again but generally one prescription will effect permanent cure.

Experience has proved that twenty fowls, properly housed, provided with suitable food, pure water, clean nest boxes, plenty of dust, lime in some form, and gravel, will return more clear profit than fifty, kept as they generally are upon farms. Such a good poultry house, to the average farmer and frequently there arises in his mind the image of an elaborate affair costing $100 to $150. Not being able to spare that amount for such a purpose he goes without, and his poultry, owing to the inclemencies of the weather, are a dead expense full two-thirds of the year, eating vegetable food constantly and yielding nothing in return. A poultry house large enough to properly shelter twenty fowls can be erected at the very small cost of $3.85. We give a list of all the material, which, with the exception of the sash, can be found on any farm, or taken from a hot-bed that is used for sprouting sweet potatoes in the spring. When the sash is required for the hot-bed the season is mild and the opening is covered with boards. This structure is 6 feet wide, 12 feet long, and 6 feet high in the centre. The short side of the roof is 2 feet long, and the long side, which fronts south and comes to within 18 inches of the ground, is 7 feet. At the further end of the roof boards are left out for an opening made for the fowls to pass in and out. The perches are one foot above the floor, and extend along the north side of the interior. The bottom board on this side is hung with hinges so it can be raised and the droppings under the perches scraped out. The nest boxes are arranged along the low side, the dust box is placed in the sunniest spot, and the feed and water troughs near the door. One pane of glass in the sash is loose so that it may be removed down for ventilation. The floor should be covered with sand when obtainable, if not, with straw, chaff, or other similar material that can be raked out when soiled. The whole interior should be given a coat of fresh lime whitewash at least four times a year, and the perches swabbed with kerosene. Hens kept in this house lay steadily all winter. The poultry house here described is easily cleaned, and answers the purpose nearly as well as one costing twenty times as much.

The following is a description of a good rat-proof corn crib: The crib is double, with a twelve-foot wagon-way between, and on a stone foundation, fifteen inches above ground. Before laying the floor the owner laid sheet-iron, painted on both sides, over the parts where the rats could stand on the walls and gnaw through. He kept all clear underneath, so that rats might have free circulation. The sides of the crib slope outward one foot in twelve. This makes it more difficult for rats to climb up the sides and keeps the sides from getting wet, and prevents the wet from reaching the corn. Inside the driveway he has the same slope, and, lest a rat might climb up the side, he has at the top of the sides a board projecting six inches, so it is not possible for a rat to scale it. The crib stands out by itself, no building adjoining. The driveway is not floored, because a floor there is not really necessary and makes a harbor for rats and gives them a chance to gnaw through the sides. He once built a crib with a floor in the driveway, and could not keep rats out, though he lined it with sheet-iron up eighteen inches. This lining, too, made the sides so tight as to make the corn more liable to mold. He has no steps into the crib. The doors open down to the floor.

A Druggist's Verdict.

M. E. George, one of the principal druggists of Pallisburg, Pa., writes:

"Mr. A. McDonald, Reedsville, Pa., *Dear Sir*:—One of the most prominent citizens of our city and a gentleman well known and highly respected in the surrounding country, called at our store and voluntarily offered to go before a justice of the peace and testify in an affidavit to the virtue of your Blood Purifier, saying that he had used but three bottles, and was now entirely cured of a distressing and long continued attack of erysipelas, and having tried a number of other remedies without receiving any noticeable benefit. Please send us one dozen by express. We never had a medicine in our store that sells as readily or gave such universal satisfaction as your Blood Purifier."

For scrofula, erysipelas, letter, salt rheum skin diseases, humors, sores, eruptions, pimples, blotches, swellings, tumors, boils, ulcers, scald head, ringworm, syphilis, and all blood disorders, no remedy ever devised equals in efficacy and power McDonald's great Blood Purifier or Sarsaparillian Alterative. Warranted. Seventy-five cents per bottle, at all dealers in medicines.

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Now that sudden and violent changes of weather occur every twenty-four hours, almost everyone has a troublesome cold, which, if neglected, may produce results that will trouble you for the remainder of your life. Kesselet's Celebrated English Cough Medicine is especially deserving praise in this class of complaints. It never fails! It never disappoints! Instructions for treatment of croup and whooping cough also accompany each bottle. Every family, especially where there are children, should have a bottle. Dissatisfied purchasers can have their money refunded. For sale by E. James

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THE USE of Iodoform or mercurials in the treatment of catarrh—whether in the form of suppositories or ointments—should be avoided, as they are both injurious and dangerous. Iodoform is easily detected by its offensive odor. The only reliable catarrh remedy on the market to day is Ely's Cream Balm, being free from all poisonous drugs. It has cured thousands of chronic and acute cases, where all other remedies have failed. A particle is applied into each nostril; no pain; agreeable to use. Price 50 cents; of druggists.

THAT feeling of mental dullness, that troublesome bilious headache, fastidiousness as to food, and weary aching pain in the small of the back, can all be gotten rid of by using one box of McDonald's Improved Liver Pills. Money refunded to dissatisfied buyers. For sale by E. James.

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FITS.—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EASTER.

Some Facts Worth Knowing about this Most Ancient of Feasts.

Easter falls on April 5th this year, which is earlier than usual. It comes oftenest about the middle of April, but rotates between the last of March and the last of April. It is regulated by the condition of the moon, being always the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after the twenty-first day of March, and if the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter day is the Sunday after. There has been a continual controversy in regard to the proper time for the celebration of Easter, and as it is the most ancient of the movable feasts of the Christian Church, it is also the most important, as it determines all the rest. The dispute arose between the eastern and western churches, the former contending Easter to be equivalent to the Jewish Passover, and that therefore it should be celebrated on the fourteenth day of the first Jewish month or moon. The western churches celebrated it on the Sunday after the fourteenth day, holding that it was the commemoration of the resurrection of Jesus. The Council of Nice determined in favor of the western usage (325 A. D.); the decision has since rested in that favor, the principal object being now to prevent Easter from falling on the same day as the Jewish Passover. They did, however, occur together in 1805 and in 1825, and will do so again in the years 1903, 1925, 1927, and 1981. This year, Easter, though happening early, will seem consistently late, as the season is uncommonly precocious, and the Sunday that introduces the inheritance of joy to the Christian, the occasion of feasting to the fasting, the signal of spring to the invalid, the opportunity of gain to the school-boy, the cue of change to dame Fashion, the hope of sunshine to Nature herself, promises to be a faithful harbinger of all that is expected of it. The worship of the Goddess Ostard or Easter personifying the morning or east, and also the opening year or spring, seems to have been strictly observed in northern Germany, whence it was brought into England by the Saxons. The Anglo-Saxon name of April was Estermonath, and it is still known in Germany as Ostermonath. So it appears that many of the popular observances connected with Easter are of Pagan origin; they only grew into religious rites through the policy of the Church, and it was found a simple matter to give a Christian significance to joy at the rising of the natural sun and at the awakening of nature from the death of winter, since these sentiments became synonymous with joy at the rising of the Sun of Righteousness, at the resurrection of Christ from the grave. The kindling of bonfires at Easter is an old German custom; but the one most characteristic and widely known is that in the use of Easter eggs, used in many ways. They are eaten, games are played with them, presents of them are exchanged; they are made the foundation for æsthetic skill from being colored with various dyes and herbs, to being painted in artistic designs and ornamented with silken cords and tassels, ribbons, and even mounted into jewel receptacles, cabinet ornaments, and boxes. Of course when utilized in this way the meat of the egg is removed. While it is hardly necessary to state, these latter devices are of modern origin; also the imitation of eggs in a late date, and hardly older than the Christian aion, as from their point of view the "feast of eggs" was considered emblematic of the resurrection and of a future life. In Scotland years ago Easter morning, early, was the hour of frolic for the young people. They would start at dawn of day in search of wild-fowl's eggs for breakfast, and the number found was their evidence of luck for that year at least. In Ireland they say the sun dances on Easter morning, if you only are early enough to see it; but if any one ever has, the fact has not yet been recorded. In the Tyrol Easter is remembered with every ceremony. Bands of musicians traverse the mountains, singing the Easter hymns to the accompaniment of the sweet guitar. The natives wear Spanish hats, ornamentented with garlands and bouquets of flowers. Crowds of happy children are amidst this motley gathering, and when the darkness of evening comes on little ones carry lighted torches of pine and baskets of colored eggs. Imagine how picturesque must be the scene,—Swiss mountains, quaint costumes, weird music and shadowy lights. The carnival feast generally finishes with a repast of eggs and wine, given to the singers by the higher class of farmers in payment for the joyous carols. In Chester, England, also, the Easter festivities are of no small importance. The town itself is so old and withal so thriving a piece of antiquity that most of the ancient customs and games are kept up. Such curious pranks as they sometimes resorted to seem to the prosaic people of these times almost improbable. For instance, the custom of "lifting," one, too, really in memory of the Resurrection. A party of young gallants would carry a satin-lined chair through the streets, into which when the opportunity presented they seated the damsel, lifted her as high in the air as the ability of the young men would allow, nor was their precious burden released until she donated a kiss to each of her tormentors and paid a fee besides. No rank could save the individual from the chance of "lifting," nor was the privilege confined to the male sex, for it is said that King Edward I was "lifted" by certain ladies, and that he paid £400 for the honor. This is only one of the many singular customs in vogue at Easter in Chester. Eggs were used for all sorts of games; even the clergy could not forego the inspiration of the occasion, and played ball with the eggs during church service, dancing the while. There were processions with music all day long, and the streets were a continuation of banners, emblems, and crowds of noisy worshippers. Within late years fancy Easter cards have prevailed to an enormous and varied as valentines on the 14th of February, and some of them are extremely beautiful; many are painted in water colors, others are from the firms of Prang, Marcus Ward, De La Rue, etc., and are gotten up in unique designs. One especially appropriate was in the shape of a large egg about ten inches in length, colored, finely decorated, and containing six leaves tied with delicate shades of satin ribbon. Each leaf displayed a verse of poetry under six different headings, as "Faith," "Hope," "Charity," "Repentance," "Forgiveness," and "Peace." Another was a card simply but so exquisitely tinted as to be almost an object of art. The subject was a group of ruddy-faced cherubs supporting a huge egg, the whole being drawn by a ribbon-reined lamb. Others there are of dainty flowers, nested eggs, emblematic devices, all suggesting some suitable sentiment in a well selected verse. Others are merely egg-shaped boxes covered with satin or silk delicately painted; some also of solid candy, wood or paste; but the greater number of them are made to open and display either a pleasing picture or a feast of sweets.

How to Select a Carpet.

A lady housekeeper writes: In selecting a new carpet, we should not only select of pleasing patterns and colors, but one that will not be incongruous with the other furniture of the room. The object of the carpet should be not to call attention to itself, but to bring into relief and harmonize the other furniture. There is again a tendency toward finer carpets, which is an improvement. Light carpets are not only prettier, but more serviceable. Soft, low tones in neutral colors are most popular, and the figures in the best carpets are small, in either geometrical or Oriental designs. Flower designs are occasionally seen but are not nearly so popular as they were a few years ago. All carpets have borders, and one is not obliged to purchase an Axminster or a Wilton to get a carpet of artistic design and best colors, as these are duplicated in Body Brussels and ingrains, so that a person of moderate means may have as tasteful a carpet as the very wealthy. In buying a Brussels carpet, a body Brussels is the cheapest, although the first cost is more, as they wear so much better than the tapestry. For chambers I like nothing so well as matting. It is free from dust, easily swept, and comes in many different styles, giving the purchaser a wide range of choice.

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ALTOONA, PA., OCTOBER 27, 1882.-tf.

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